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The Literary Digest

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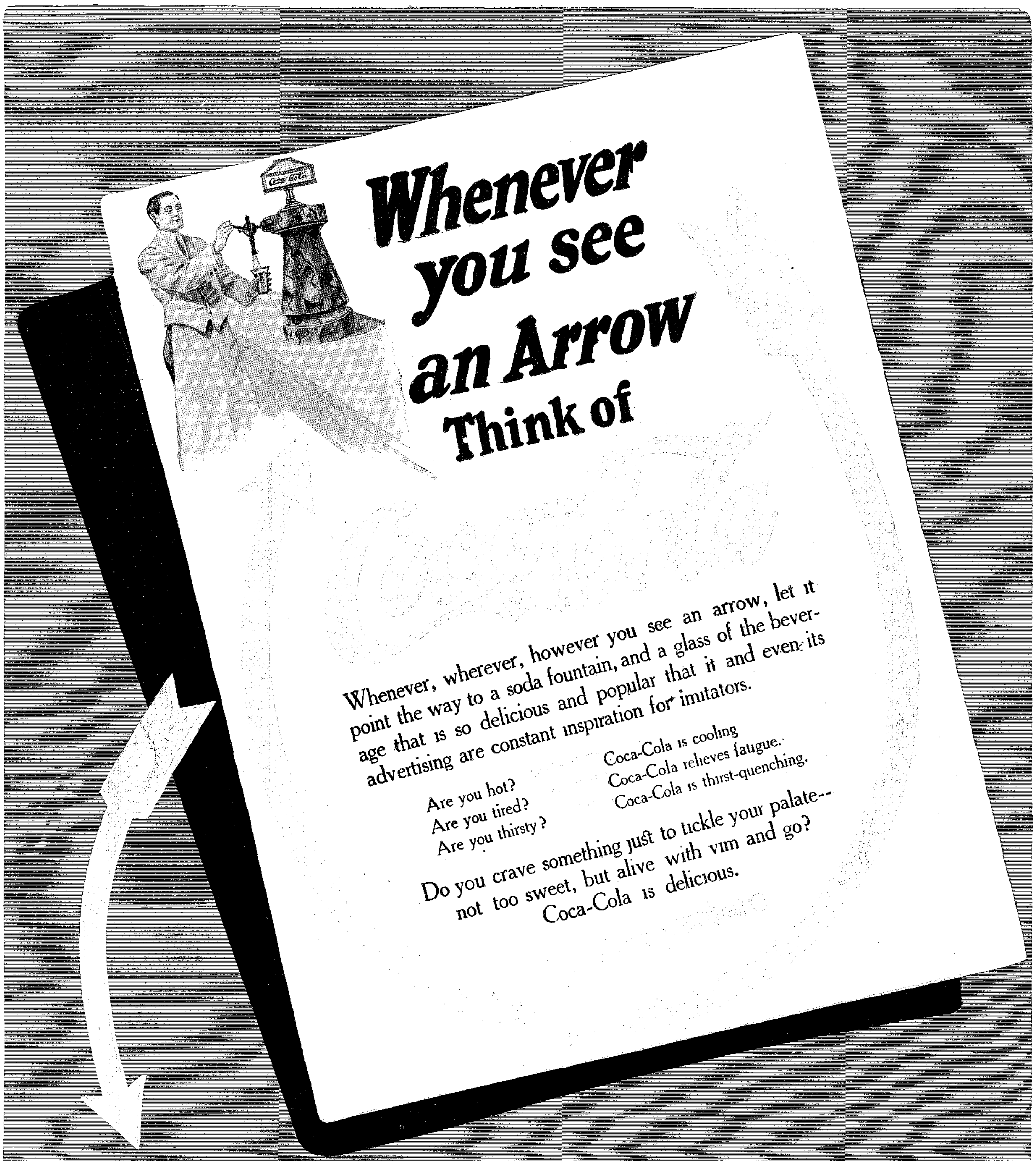

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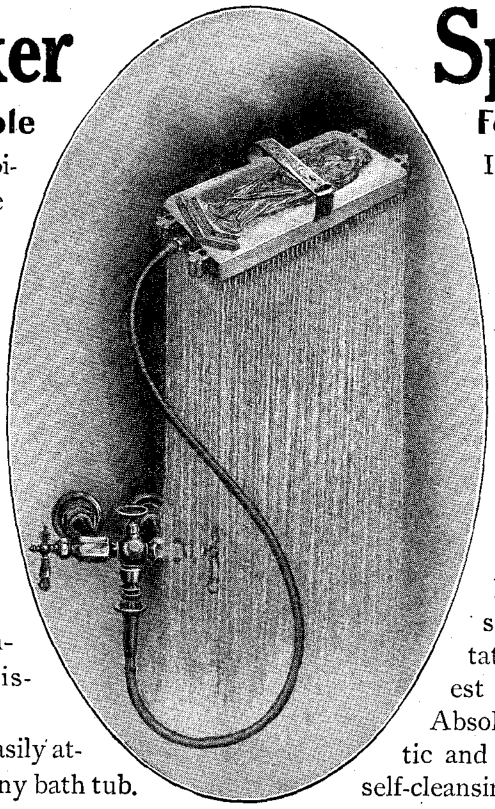

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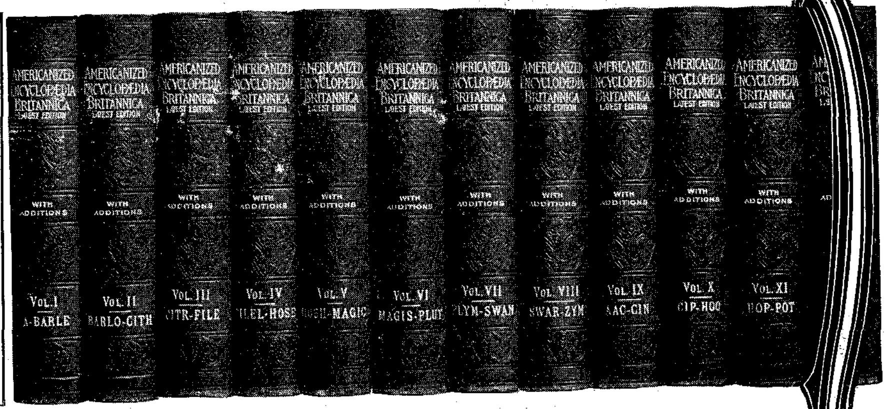

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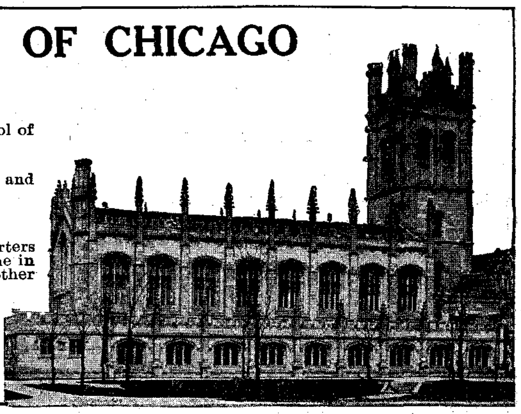

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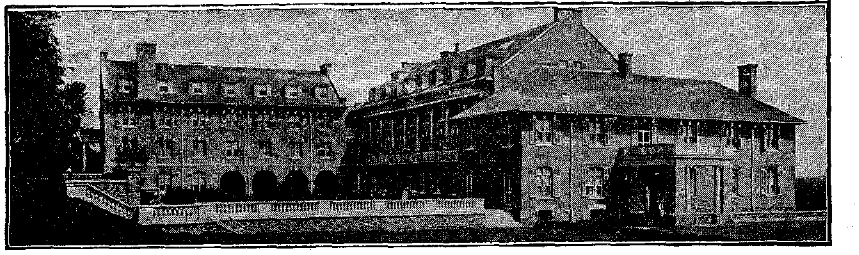

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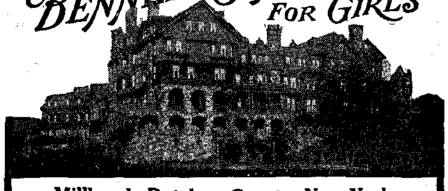

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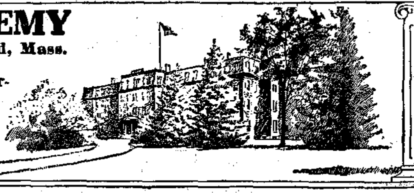

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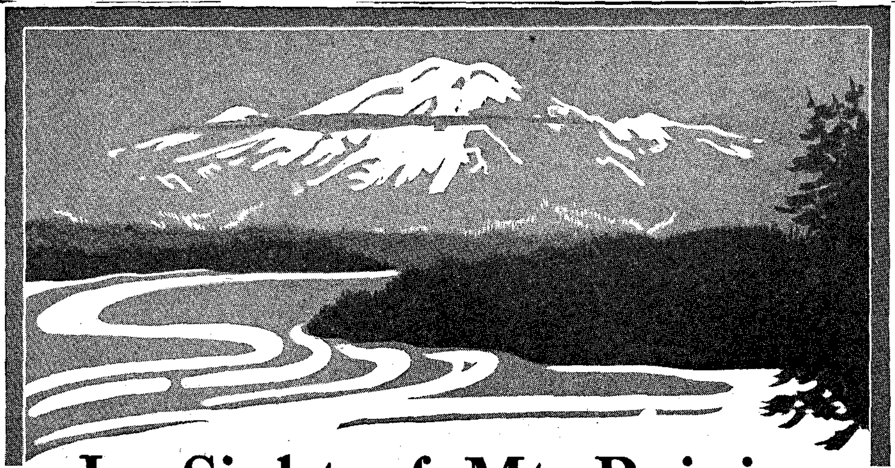

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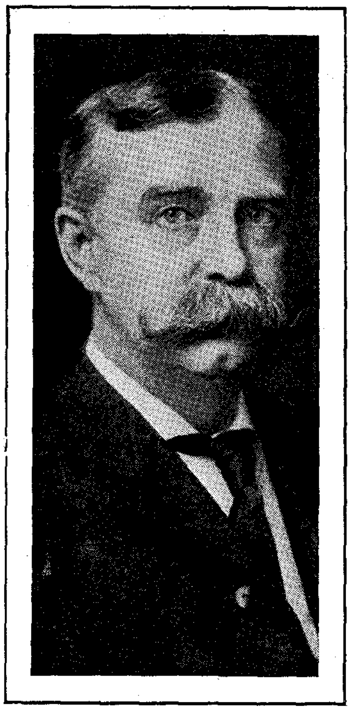
VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 24, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 992

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE CRIME OF MAKING BREAD DEAR

RIOTS and bloodshed in the larger American cities, predicts Thomas W. Lawson, will result if the price of bread, already following the upward movement of wheat in both Europe and America, continues to advance. The same prophet further asserts—in a letter to the press—that the present remarkable situation in wheat is due to "a dastardly conspiracy by reckless gamblers," who have so perfected their control of the wheat markets of the world that "prices will continue to advance until a bread famine will result." While no other observer has yet described the crisis in quite such sweeping terms, correspondents and editors seem to agree that the country's attention is seriously challenged by a problem which is ethical as well as economic. At the time of writing the speculative price of May wheat has gone beyond $1.29 a bushel in Chicago, and as high as $1.38 in New York. According to a Chicago dispatch, Produce-Exchange bulls predict that wheat will reach the $1.50 mark and that there will be no appreciable relief until the new crop is marketed in August, while the bears assert that there are enough reserves of wheat on the farms and in the elevators of the United States and Canada to readjust prices and relieve the strain on the market, and that the present high prices will call out these reserves. But in the mean while flour has gone up to more than $7 a barrel in the great centers of population like New York and Chicago, the size of the loaf has been reduced, and bakers are talking of the necessity of charging more money for even this smaller loaf.



JAMES A. PATTEN,

Who says he is being blamed for what is really due to the law of supply and demand.

Responsibility for this state of affairs is very generally laid at the door of one man, Mr. James A. Patten, of the Chicago grainpit, the so-called wheat king of the world. Altho he denies that he has "cornered" wheat or in any way manipulated the market, dispatches state that 23,000,000 bushels—practically one-sixth of the wheat now in the country—are held in Duluth and Minneapolis for May delivery to Mr. Patten. Says a Chicago correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail:*

> "During the late winter months Patten quietly got options on the supplies in Duluth and Minneapolis. The present holders dare not dispose of the wheat in the market because they can see no way of making good on their Patten contracts next month. So quantities greater than the Minneapolis and Duluth mills could handle in several months lie in the grain elevators, while the insistent demand of consumers and of speculators short of the market is day after day pushing the price higher.
>
> "If the 13,000,000 bushels held at Minneapolis, ostensibly for millers, but really under contract to Patten, could be marketed, it is estimated that the price would drop 10 cents.
>
> "The soaring prices are the more significant, because on March 5, when the Government report showed 143,692,000 bushels in farmers' hands, wheat dropt 7 cents a bushel. While this quantity was not reckoned a large reserve, market experts on that day would not pay within 22 cents of to-day's New-York price."

Mr. Patten, however, denies operating a corner, altho he admits, according to one correspondent, that his holdings have been large enough to influence the market and to keep the price above an export basis. The law of supply and demand, he says, is really responsible for the present situation, and if he benefits thereby more than any one else, that is merely the reward of his greater foresight. To quote his own diagnosis of the case:

> "For three or four years this has been coming, and I saw it. At the end of each crop bins were empty everywhere. With increasing population here and abroad, it was obvious that sooner or later the crop of one year would be exhausted before a new crop was at hand. Last fall, if not earlier, I saw it coming. I bought wheat, and my friends did likewise. The great unthinking public here and in Europe would not, or could not, see what was coming. Liverpool would not buy months ago, thinking the prices of that day too high. Now Europe wants 55,000,000 bushels. The harvest was early last year. It has been trying to cover thirteen months instead of the usual twelve, and it can't do it. We need wheat for the mills right here in Chicago now.
>
> "Here's another point. If we had not bought wheat—I mean myself and others—the price would be higher here than it is. Europe would have taken it, for the foreigners finally recognized the weakness of their position, and where would the domestic supply have come from? We would have been compelled to buy from the very Europeans we sold to. I regard it as fortunate that it was Americans who first diagnosed crop-conditions and took advantage of it. This was not philanthropy. My business is buying and selling grain. I trade to make profits, but this talk of manipulation is all rot."

"Cash wheat," he added, "has brought a premium for months,

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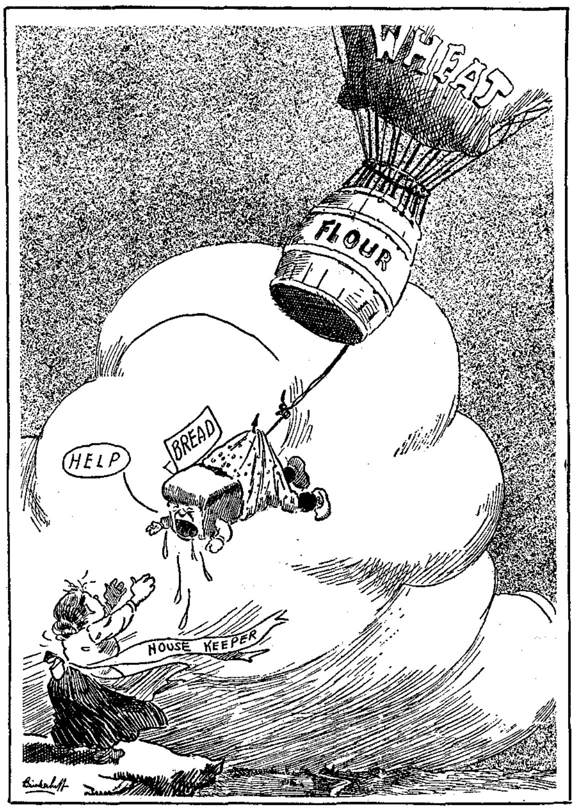
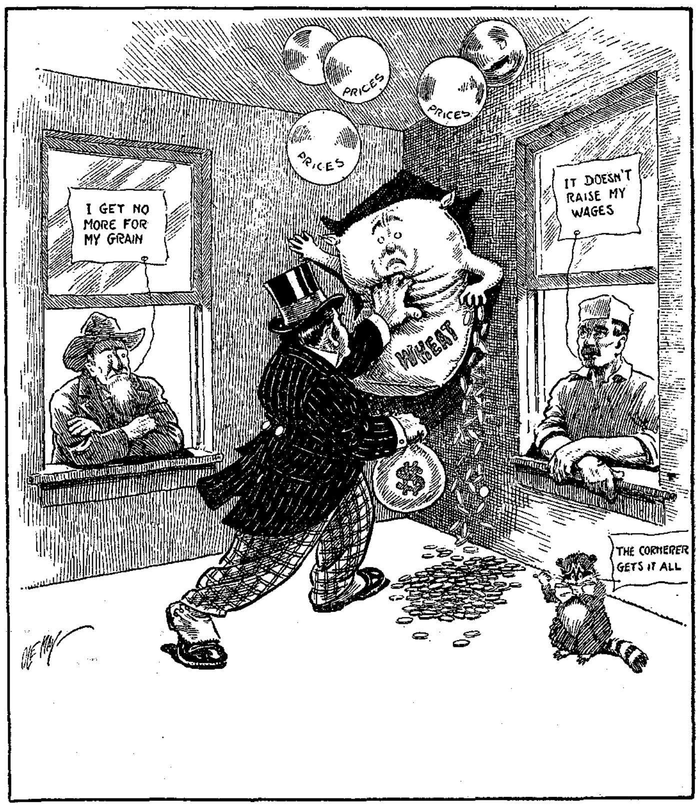


GOING UP.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.


PRICES
PRICES
PRICES
I GET NO MORE FOR MY GRAIN
IT DOESN'T RAISE MY WAGES
WHEAT
$
THE CORNERER GETS IT ALL
MAY

CORNERED AGAIN.
—May in the Pittsburg *Gazette Times*.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

which shows that the situation is legitimate, as when the markets are manipulated cash wheat can not be held at a premium." The Government estimate of last March, which said that there were 143,000,000 bushels stored on the farms, overshot the mark by 43,000,000 bushels, according to Mr. Patten, who claims that he has more accurate sources of information on this subject than the Government has.

"High wheat is a calamity, like earthquake and pestilence," remarks the New York *World*, which calls attention to the fact that there are laws in Illinois against forestalling and against corners, as well as a nearly forgotten law which forbids dealing in futures. Representative Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has introduced in Congress a bill to prohibit, through the interstate commerce section of the Constitution, the dealing in futures of grain, cotton, and other farm crops. *The World*, however, thinks that this is an evil more easily reached by the States than by the national Government. "It is a familiar thought that Government should in some way regulate the price of common necessaries," remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "but the wisdom of the world through all the ages has not yet devised a successful method of doing this, since the volume or the accessibility of supplies and the distribution of demand have always proved more potent than any artificial regulation." The same paper admits, however, that the present boom in May wheat "is more or less speculative." It goes on to say:

> "What the Chicago 'bulls' are aiming at is to control so much of the domestic surplus, which is small at this season, as to hold it above the exporting price, which is not determined in Chicago but in Liverpool. When wheat begins to flow outward prices are naturally equalized, tho the present calculation is that high prices will continue to prevail. Wheat is one of the great mediums of international exchange. Gold is the other. Gold is now cheap and not in demand, while wheat is dear and is needed at home. We are consequently exporting gold rather than wheat. The prices of these two commodities are reciprocally related to one another, and the relative fall in gold is so evidently associated with a relative rise in wheat—both being exportable—as to give the Chicago bulls a basis for their speculative movement.
>
> "The legal, moral, or economic question is only how far they have turned or attempted to turn these natural conditions to their own artificial advantage at the general expense. A combination or conspiracy to force up the price of bread would be vastly more heinous that the worst that is charged against the most obnoxious trust."

Other nations, remarks the Boston *Herald*, have eliminated the gamblers' profit from the cost of bread, and why should not we? The social outrage now being committed in the Chicago wheat-pit is stigmatized as "the crime of making bread dear" by the New York *American*, which goes on to say that it would be impossible in either Germany or France, where success such as Patten's would send him to jail. To quote further:

> "In both those countries severe prison penalties are prescribed for the punishment of those who deal in grain 'futures' or who attempt to establish a 'corner in foodstuffs.' . . . . . .
>
> "That this country should content itself with a lower standard of commercial morality than France and Germany, or that it should be less diligent in the protection of the people's bread, is not to be thought of.
>
> "The day of judgment and retribution for those who make game of public hunger is at hand."

The Journal of Commerce, however, shares Mr. Patten's theory in explanation of the present high prices, and thinks that if the speculators were eliminated entirely from the present situation "it would make but a slight difference to the consumer of bread, if any at all." But the same paper adds:

> "Nevertheless, so far as there is manipulation of the supply and the forcing of the price by cornering, it is an evil which a high standard of civilized life would not tolerate. . . . The huge profit made out of these speculative operations, when successful, does not come wholly out of the speculators on the wrong side, who are losing. In a measure it comes from those who have to have wheat to grind and out of the consumers of the product. The expense of speculative operations and the profit over and above what comes from a legitimate advance in price, due to changing relations of supply and demand, is extracted from the community outside of the speculative circles, and is an abuse that should be discountenanced and, so far as possible, prevented. All appropriation of

value belonging to others without rendering due consideration therefor should be prevented so far as possible. In effect it is stealing."

Not only is it stealing, but it is stealing from the poor, says the Pittsburg *Post:*

"Excessive speculation was largely responsible for the unhappy condition of the last eighteen months, which drove so many thousands of men to idleness. Further speculation is making their lot a most unenviable one. . . . It is a shameful condition of affairs which permits one man or one coterie of men to gamble with the poor man's necessities in such a way as to lift their price."

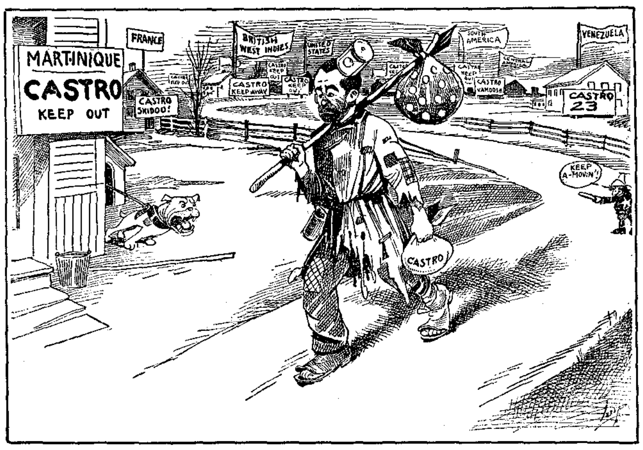
The episode, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "is calculated to chill the wild enthusiasts who dream that a year of Hades is to be followed by a year of Elysium."

Some papers, however, find comfort in the thought that abnormal prices will stimulate heavy planting, with big crops to follow and reduced prices in a few months. Says the Springfield *Republican*, looking to the future with hope:

"In the face of so small a carry-over of old wheat, new-crop prospects become increasingly important from a business standpoint, and the April winter-wheat condition of 82.2, or below the season's average, colors those prospects with no brilliant hue. Yet what came out of a somewhat similar situation eleven years ago? The April winter-wheat report showed a condition of 85, or little higher than the present condition; but the high prices stimulated a heavy spring-wheat planting and the total wheat harvest for the year ran above 675,000,000 bushels—the largest yield known up to that time, and comparing with only about 530,000,000 bushels harvested in 1898. There is still large chance of improvement in the winter crop, but whether so or not, all spring grain will be more heavily planted and experience demonstrates that principal crops do not all fail at the same time."

But for really indomitable optimism we turn to the New York *Times:*

"The corner seems a misfortune, but unless history shall fail to repeat itself it will prove a blessing in disguise, for the price of cornered commodities always sinks to abnormal cheapness. It is said that the Chicago speculator has bread-eaters by the throat. It is more nearly true that they have him at their mercy, since by eating something besides wheaten bread they could ruin him."


FRANCE
MARTINIQUE
CASTRO
KEEP OUT
BRITISH WEST INDIES
UNITED STATES
SOUTH AMERICA
CENTRAL AMERICA
VENEZUELA
CASTRO SKIDOO!
CASTRO KEEP AWAY
CASTRO KEEP OUT
CASTRO VAMOOSE
CASTRO 23
KEEP A-MOVIN'!
CASTRO

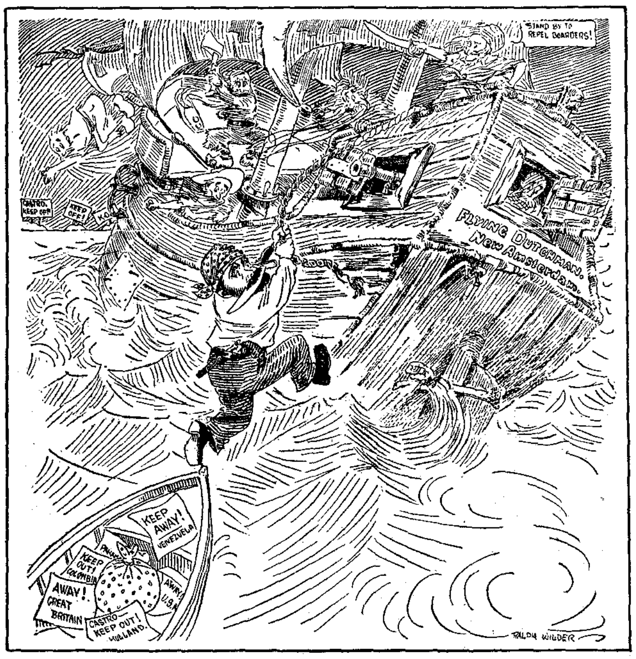
UNHAPPY HOOLIGAN.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News.*

CASTRO IN NAPOLEON'S SHOES

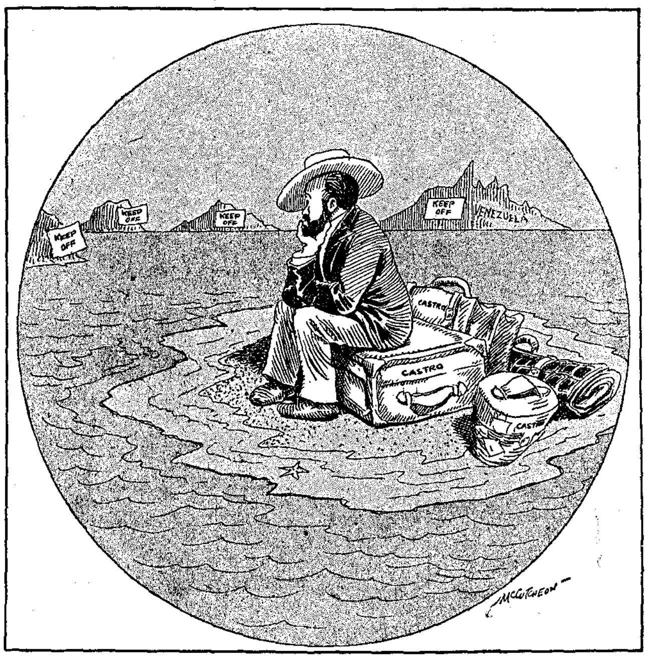
ALTHO the apparent determination of the Powers to keep Cipriano Castro from returning to the stage of his former activities is hailed by the gentleman in question as an attempt to end his career with a Napoleonic exit, less interested observers are not quite so flattering. The paragraphers use the imbroglio as an illustration of the fickleness of the international audience toward a faithful, old-time opera-bouffe performer, while the editors, in more serious vein, see a new precedent established in the conduct of international affairs, and a definite step taken toward the enforcement of lasting tranquillity in South America.

The events which have led up to the present situation are, in brief, as follows: General Castro, deposed President of Venezuela, upon his return from Europe, where he had gone for medical attendance, landed at Fort de France, Martinique, and was forcibly deported three days later by the French Government, on a French ship bound for France. The British Government had barred the Port of Spain, Trinidad, against him, and the United States, it is reported, has succeeded in closing all other ports within the vicinity of Venezuela to him. The reason supposed to be back of this unusual procedure of the Powers in forcing Castro into the position of an international outcast is the fear that the ex-President has very definite intentions against the present régime and peace in Venezuela.

General Castro, just prior to being taken aboard the steamer for deportation, prepared for the French Government a letter in which he vehemently protested

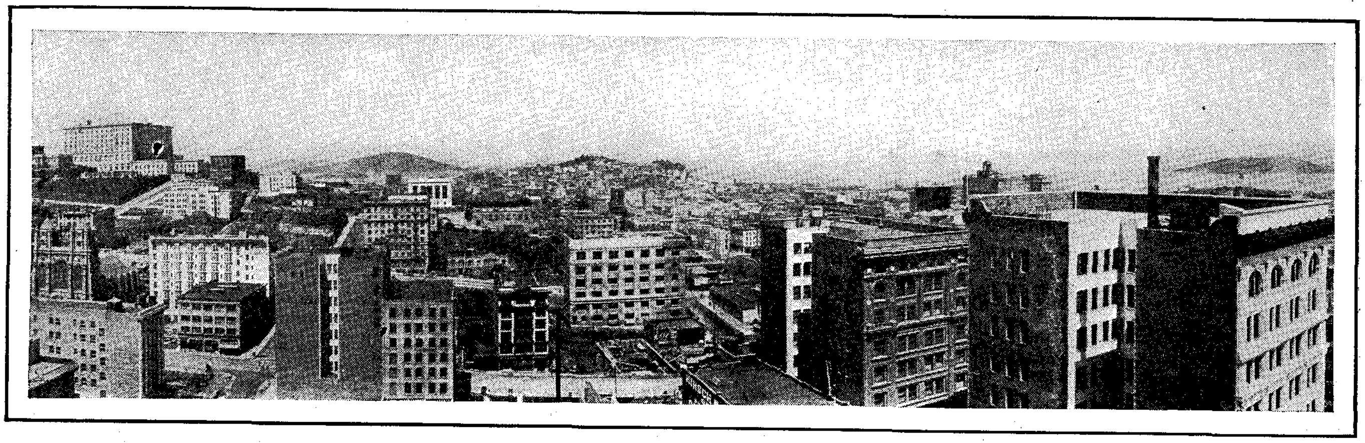

STAND BY TO REPEL BOARDERS!
CASTRO, KEEP OFF
KEEP OFF!
FLYING DUTCHMAN. New Amsterdam.
KEEP AWAY! VENEZUELA
KEEP OUT! COLOMBIA
AWAY! GREAT BRITAIN
CASTRO—KEEP OUT! HOLLAND.
AWAY! U.S.A.
RALPH WILDER

THE ONLY THING LEFT.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*


KEEP OFF
KEEP OFF
KEEP OFF
KEEP OFF
VENEZUELA
CASTRO
CASTRO
CASTRO
McCutcheon

POOR OLD ROBINSON CASTRO.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.



SAN FRANCISCO TO-DAY—SHOWING HOW THE BUSINESS

The panorama below shows the same section, but photographed from a

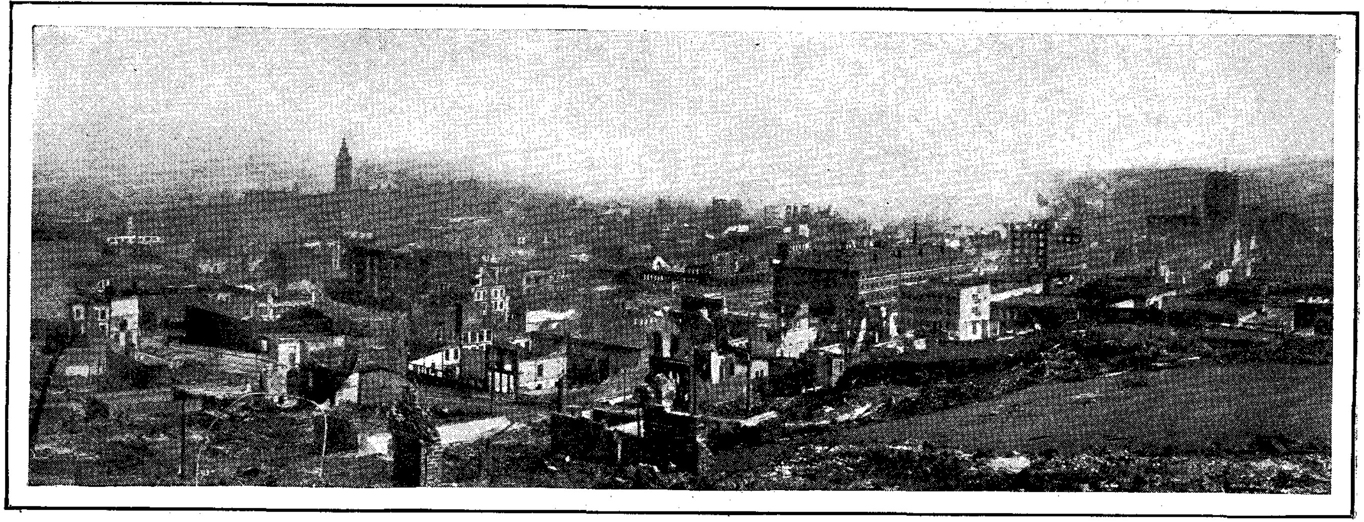
against his deportation and avowed he had committed "no offense" to warrant it.

The Springfield *Republican* believes that this protest "will find a place in the history of international law," but after a careful consideration it declares that legally "the General seems to have no case." With this view of the situation, however, the New York *Times* does not agree. We read:

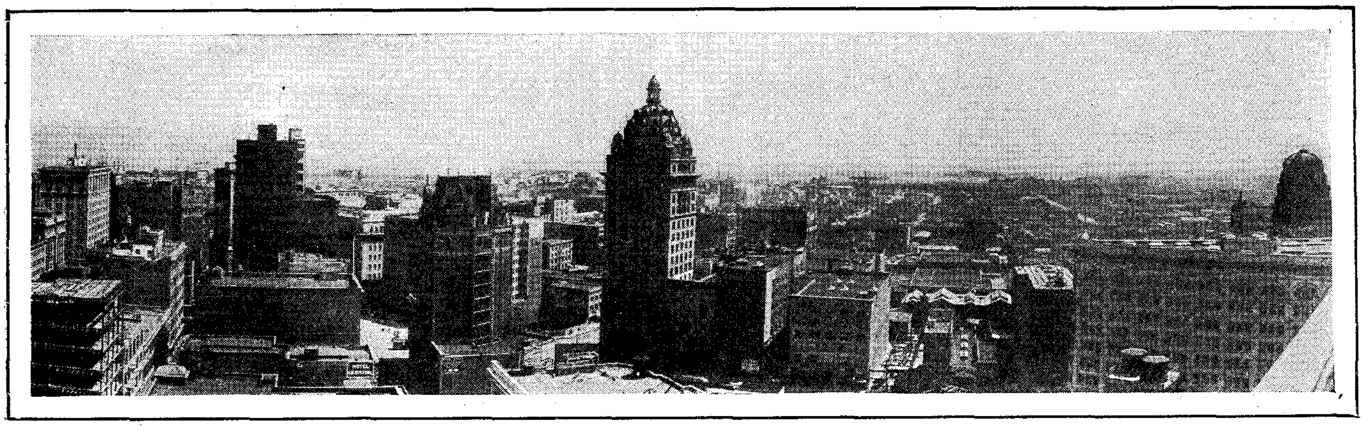
> "Venezuela either has or has not at the present time a government able to administer its own affairs and to protect its own dignity. In the one case there would seem to be no reason why it needs help against a single enemy; in the other the help is not deserved. The fact is, or at least, so it begins to look, that Gomez, whom Castro left in charge as a trusted friend and subordinate official, is much less the President of Venezuela by the choice of its people than as the propt-up agent of certain foreigners with dubious claims and concessions, who think they can use him in the enforcement of their demands. However Castro may have attained and kept the Presidency, it was and is his under both Venezuelan and international law, and the methods by which he is excluded from it are as grossly irregular as the worst which he has been charged with using. . . . . . .
>
> "The assumption everywhere, apparently, is that if once Castro landed on his native shores the people would flock around him in such numbers that the Gomez usurpation would end in a day. If that is so, and if Venezuela really is an independent nation, as is pretended, and not a mere protectorate, as is not asserted, why in the name of common sense and democratic institutions should he be headed off by United States cruisers and orders from London and Paris?
>
> "Castro is undoubtedly a villain, according to foreign notions, but his position is technically perfect, and the excuse for interfering with his travels are of the poor kind that can not be openly avowed."

HOW THE EARTHQUAKE HELPED SAN FRANCISCO

"HAD there been no conflagration to destroy the growth of fifty years, San Francisco would be more advanced than at present in a purely physical sense; but in any but the narrowest interpretation of the term 'progress' she would be far below her present position." This remarkable statement appears in the San Francisco *Call*, over the signature of Andrew G. McCarthy, president of the Down Town Merchants' Association. Mr. McCarthy goes on to say that the disaster was not merely a physical convulsion, but "a giant fillip to men's minds and imaginations," stirring them to a tremendous activity "which discounted all the exertions of the easy-going past and set a pace for the future which only the laggards will dare disregard." This point of view finds support in a statement sent out by the California Promotion Committee from which we learn that San Francisco is a city "better in every way than it ever was before, and than it would have been if it had been permitted to go on as it was three years ago." Where 28,188 buildings valued at $105,000,000 were destroyed by the fire, the citizens have already erected 18,000 new buildings at an aggregate cost of $150,000,000. Moreover, "the city has builded against fire to such an extent that now in all the downtown districts one may find nothing but fire-proof buildings—great steel-and-stone or steel-and-concrete structures, where formerly there were buildings of frame, or of such construction as to permit the passage of fire through wooden joists." As a result San Francisco now claims to have "more fire-proof buildings, proportionately to its size, than any other city in the United States." In addition to this precaution it is installing a fire-fighting system which it will tax even an



AS THE CITY LOOKED



SECTION HAS BEEN REBUILT IN THREE YEARS

different point, as it was left by the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906.

earthquake to put out of commission. To quote from the committee's statement:

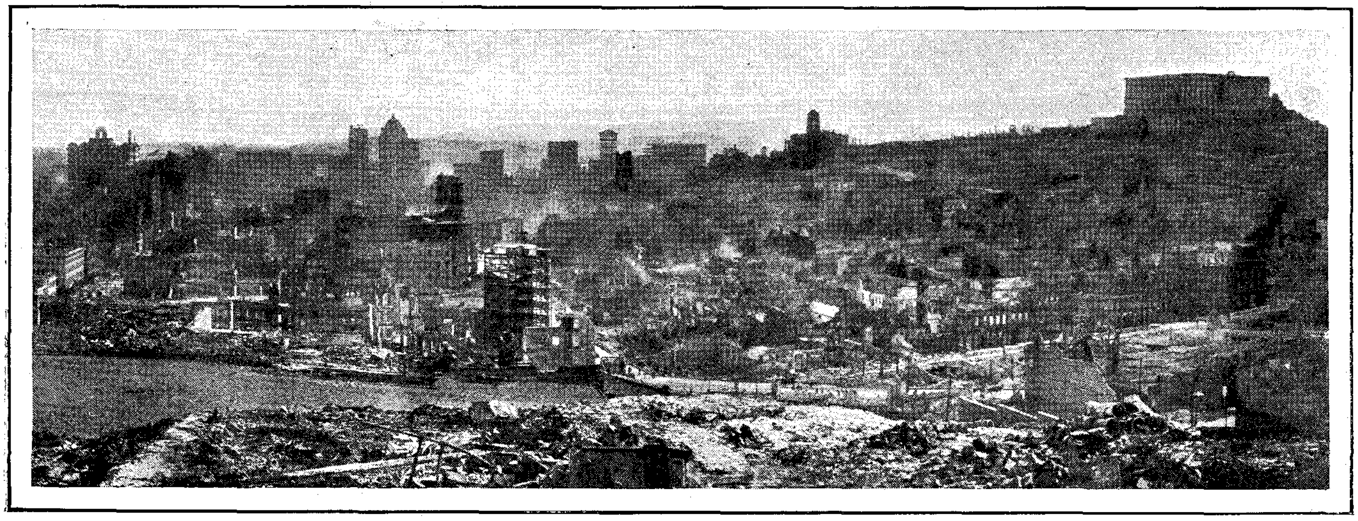
> "It can be prophesied with safety that never again will San Francisco be visited by a disastrous conflagration anywhere approximating in extent and effect the one which came in 1906, for not only has there been a restoration with modern fire-proof construction, but there is being installed a fire-fighting water system that is unsurpassed in any city in the world. Proportionately to its size San Francisco has more steel-frame buildings than any city in the world, and with the new water-system in operation, which will be within two years, there will be absolutely no danger of lack of water for fire-fighting, no matter what the demand may be on the supply.
>
> "The destruction of a large water-main in 1906 not only stopt the supply of water to the city but drew out that which was stored in the several reservoirs on hills in various parts of San Francisco. Under this new system such a condition of affairs could not obtain, and nine separate and distinct means of fire-fighting would have to be destroyed before the city would again be at the mercy of the flames.
>
> "In order to install a perfect auxiliary fire-system San Francisco has issued bonds of $5,200,000, the money from which is now being applied to the purpose specified. The system, in brief, consists of 91½ miles of new mains, connecting all parts of the city with three large fresh-water reservoirs. To these mains is connected a salt-water auxiliary system, composed of two immense pumping-plants. In addition to these pumping-plants two of the largest and most modern fire-boats will be able to connect with the mains at any one of twelve piers running out into the bay. As a further auxiliary system 100 cisterns, of 75,000-gallon capacity each, are being constructed in various parts of the city.
>
> "The 91½ miles of new water-mains are so planned that any block or any number of blocks can be cut off from the rest of the system, there being no possibility of a complete paralysis of the system."

TARIFF CYNICISM

THE Cheshire cat, to the amazement of *Alice* in Wonderland, gradually disappeared until only the grin was left. Contemplation of the new tariff schedules, remarks the editor of *The Financier*, produces a similar phenomenon—the longer you watch, the bigger the grin seems to grow. But as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks, there can be no real appraisement of the Aldrich Tariff Bill in the incomplete form in which it has come from the Senate Finance Committee, the administrative clauses of the bill being not yet announced. Hence it has been greeted with a confusion of voices, some papers praising it as embodying a greater concession to the demands of the consumer than did the House Bill, while others decry it as an instrument of the special interests. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks ironically that it seems to have been drawn in recognition of four great principles, namely:

> "(1) Cut boldly into inoperative tariffs, so long as no such reduction lessens anybody's real protection. (2) Retreat from those advances in the Payne Bill which have aroused storms of popular protest. (3) In case of doubt play the Dingley rates. (4) Leave those contemplated exactions which will be particularly irksome to subsequent settlement, either by amendment on the floor or by provisions of the Customs Administrative Act which is to follow as a separate measure."

All this, adds the same paper, "shows that the great protected interests have made little mistake in the men whom they have put on guard in the watch tower of real legislation." It notes further that "the Payne Tariff Bill has proved very useful to the Senatorial leaders in affording them a practical test of what the country would be likely to stand." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) bitterly describes the bill as "Mr. Aldrich's first draft of the special



IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DISASTER

interests' ultimatum to the American people." Both the Payne and the Aldrich bills, it continues, have already served one good purpose, namely, to deepen the conviction in the minds of thoughtful Americans "that no Congress can be elected fit to adjust intelligently and equitably the intricate problems presented by the more than 4,000 items at present in the tariff schedule." In other words, they have emphasized the need of a non-political tariff commission. To quote further:

UP WITH THE BAND.

Last week's doings in Constantinople convince many observers of Abdul Hamid's ability to keep his place in the procession.

> "More and more American business men and wage-earners are coming to see that we are lagging behind even Japan and France and the other countries that speedily followed Germany's profitable example in establishing tariffs that adjust themselves gradually and automatically to altering local and foreign conditions without the slightest commercial disturbance.
>
> "And since the doctrine of protection is a fixt national policy, the feeling has grown stronger that the tariff should be taken out of politics by methods similar to those of the German Tariff Commission of thirty-two experts, who gave five years of study to her interests, consulting in that period 2,000 other experts."

It seems that the Republican leaders in the Senate are themselves favorably inclined toward a permanent tariff bureau as a substitute for the proposed tariff commission. This scheme is vigorously derided by *The North American*, which exclaims:

> "They dare actually to propose to the business men of America, not a board of specially equipped men, of ability and character that would compel such public confidence as that possest by the Supreme Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission, but a disreputable, pap-sucking band of discredited political derelicts, branded as unfit for public service by the people at the polls.
>
> "There is only the one right solution of the American tariff problem—the formation of a permanent tribunal of men equipped with expert knowledge of American industries, yet bound to no special interest; men of prominence and character such as will command the confidence of the people, yet dependent in no way for their livelihood or standing upon political leaders and not guiding every action by its vote-catching consequences.
>
> "And the reply of the bosses of the Senate and the House is that they may consent to provide sinecures for some of their idle henchmen.
>
> "How long do these latter-day Catilines in the Capitol think that they can with safety abuse a nation's patience?"

The schedules as revised and laid before the Senate by the Finance Committee make spectacular increases over the Payne Bill in the rates on wines and yachts—two undoubted luxuries—and equally popular reductions on gloves and hosiery, which are put back to the Dingley rates. President Taft's inheritance-tax feature, agreed to by the House, is eliminated by the Senate Finance Committee. Tea and coffee are left on the free list, and cocoa added. Iron ore is lifted from the free list by a tax of 25 cents a ton, and lead is restored to the Dingley rates. Hats and bonnets are reduced, and spices restored to the free list. Such hotly contested articles as lumber, coal, steel rails, oil, hides, wood-pulp, and print paper are left to be thrashed out on the Senate floor. But the real purport of the bill remains hidden until the Committee reports on such administrative features as the maximum and minimum provision, and the clauses relating to drawbacks and appraisement.

"There is little occasion for rejoicing yet," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), "and even what has been dangled before our eyes may be snatched away." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) notes that the situation offers the Democrats in Congress "a splendid opportunity to do some aggressive work for the people," and adds:

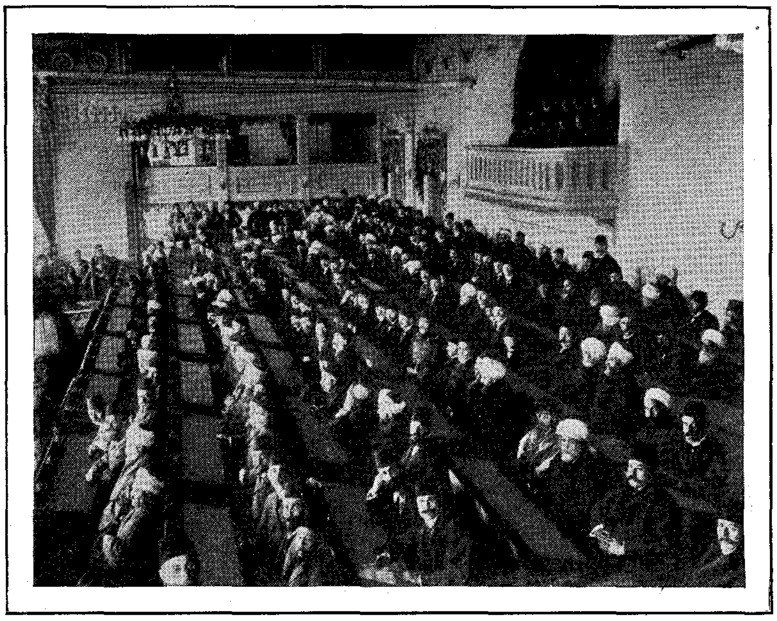
> "The consumers are watching the course of events, and they will not be deceived. If the Democrats prove to be strong and aggressive friends of the consumers, there may be interesting developments two years hence."

So, too, the Savannah *News* (Dem.), which says:

> "The Democrats will occupy a splendid position in the next Congressional campaign, and even in the next Presidential campaign. The people want the tariff lowered. They want lower prices and they mean to have them. The cost of living and the profits of the tariff-protected trusts are too great."

The two questions which are troubling the public as it watches the progress of the new tariff legislation are, "How will it affect the cost of living?" and "How will it affect the revenues of the Government?" As to the consumer's interests, the New York *Times* (Ind.) remarks cynically that the demand for relief has been used mainly, so far as it has been considered at all, as "a means by which one set of interests could impede or weaken another set." To quote further:

> "The besiegers of the House have not neglected the Senate. They will now concentrate all their energy and influence upon that body. The degree of resistance their efforts will encounter may



THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

RIZA PASHA,

Who was Minister of Marine before the uprising. He was wounded during the reckless fusillade of riotous troops.

AHMED RIZA,

Who was President of the Parliament and leader of the Young Turks. His autocratic methods provoked the uprising that ended his power.

TWO OF THE VICTIMS.

be judged from the provision of the Aldrich Bill. The representatives of the protected interests may well feel that they have already won their victory—they have but to keep what they have won. The schedules prepared by the Senate Finance Committee exhibit in a curious light the report that Senator Aldrich, after a conference with the President, had pledged himself and his party to a genuine reduction of the tariff. What we get is not a reduction of the tariff, but a reduction of the increased rates which the Ways and Means Committee had the hardihood to report.

"Notwithstanding all the fair promises of the campaign, in spite of the specific and obviously sincere declarations of the President, the Republican majority in Congress has put upon the boards once more that fine old farce of the tariff revised by its friends. It is presented in the same spirit, by many of the same actors, and with the same familiar stage business as the commission revision of 1883, and the McKinley and the Dingley revisions of 1890 and 1897."

There are not lacking critics of the bill who are equally pessimistic as to its revenue-raising powers. "It will increase rather than reduce the deficit," predicts the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and Senator Rayner (Dem.), of Maryland, estimates that a shortage of $160,000,000 in the revenues would result from the passage of the bill as it stands. A conviction seems to be growing that adequate revenue can not be had without direct taxation. Thus the Democratic Senators have prepared an amendment to the Tariff Bill providing for an income tax of 3 per cent. on incomes of $5,000 and over, and the Republican "progressives" in the Senate have formulated another amendment which aims at the same goal. Says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.):

"The British income tax produces more than $150,000,000 a year, but its exemption of $750 is much too low for this country. The more scientific German tax is carefully graduated, and even distinguishes in favor of earned as against investment incomes. Most of the Continental countries have income taxes of varying merit; France will soon have one.

"Both the graduated income tax and the tax on corporation dividends are good taxes. If the Democrats favor both, or if they drop the latter and unite upon the former to the end, they will have on their side the stern, strong logic of facts. A moderate income tax with a reasonable exemption may produce $90,000,000. The Treasury needs more money; the delay of the Aldrich committee in settling the revenue details of the Payne Bill shows that they do not quite know where the money is coming from."

THE REVOLT OF ISLAM

ABDUL HAMID is admiringly described by the Washington *Star* as "one of the most successful totterers the world ever knew." He has been tottering on his throne ever since he ascended it, we have been assured from time to time by a vigilant press, and when he was forced to grant a constitution last July the vibratory motion became terrific. The gravest consequences were feared when the statesmen of the new régime threw open to Christians the privilege of serving in the army and stopt the daily prayers for the Commander of the Faithful. Instead of precipitating the Sultan from his throne, however, this had just the opposite effect. Islam revolted. The common soldiers trooped into the streets of Constantinople, led by a sergeant, on Tuesday of last week, surrounded the Parliament building, shouting for the Sultan, and compelled the leaders of the Young Turk party to abdicate. One cabinet minister was killed and another wounded, and a member of Parliament was slain, but outside of these casualties, there seems to have been very little bloodshed. The main result is reported as being a political overturn by which the Liberal party replaces the party of Union and Progress, very much as if a British army corps, without officers, should surround the Parliament buildings in London, and depose Premier Asquith and install Mr. Balfour, the former taking refuge at the American embassy. The dispatches represent the Young Turk party as thoroughly roused by this revolt, and a large force has marched on the capital to restore the party to power.

The correspondents at Constantinople say that less than half the troops in the capital took part in the uprising, while those at Salonica and elsewhere bitterly oppose the new movement, so it may prove to be only an eddy in the onward current of Turkish reform. Mohammedan attacks on Christians are reported at Adana and elsewhere, and the New York *World* looks for more

TEWFIK PASHA,

He was carried into power as Grand Vizier by the wave of revolution.

NAZIM PASHA.

If the Young Turks threaten the capital, it is believed that he will lead the Government forces.

EDHEM PASHA,

The new Minister of War. With the army practically in power, upsetting ministries at will, Edhem is expected to have his hands full.

LEADERS OF THE REVOLT.

bloodshed before the trouble is over. Some expect the Young Turk troops from Salonica to set up military rule.

If the Empire has no worse crisis than this in its progress toward liberty, "it will make for itself a better record than there was at first cause to expect, and a better record than most other lands which have had to deal with any problems of comparable seriousness have made," remarks the New York *Tribune*; and the New York *American* thinks the violence and confusion "are no doubt to be charged to the fact that party strife in Turkey has not yet learned to work off its heat in the bloodless battles of the ballot-box." The New York *Globe* remarks similarly:

"No one was fool enough to believe that the constitution would not have to undergo its season of bitter trial. What constitution of any importance has escaped the test? The English? The American? The French? The German? The Russian? All of these were either born or baptized in blood. There seems to be no other way, and tho the Ottoman constitution came in on the wings of peace, immune from fratricidal strife, its day of trial seemed almost bound to come. It will take at least a generation to assure the world that the new form of government is not a transient disguise."

The New York *Evening Mail*, however, sees an ominous portent in this evidence of rule by the army:

"The army has shown itself master of the situation twice within the year in Turkey. When it declared for the Young Turk cause last summer, the Sultan yielded almost instantly, and a constitution and parliament were the result. Yesterday mutinous troops, stationed at Constantinople, surrounded the Parliament House and demanded the deposition of the cabinet. The Ministry yielded before many hours, and Hilmi Pasha gave way to Tewfik Pasha, as grand vizier. The Sultan himself was pretty nearly as prompt as the Ministry, and has already pardoned the mutinous troops.

"This demonstration of the power of the army is the most important fact of the situation, and it augurs ill for the future of Turkey, whether as a presumptively absolute monarchy or as a presumptively constitutional state. What the Pretorian guard was able to do in the Roman Empire, what it has frequently been feared the French army would do in the third Republic, the Turkish army has, twice within the year, proved that it could do in the domain over which Abdul was the aforetime absolute ruler. . . . . . .

"While the new government may more nearly reflect the Sultan's purposes than the old, and while the mutiny may have had his secret countenance, the authority of a throne and the stability of a state, where things are done in that way, are both undermined."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The elevator to success is generally stuck. Try the stairs.—*System, Chicago.*

The higher duty on stockings is doubtless advocated by the safety-deposit companies.—*New York American.*

Wonder if Mr. Fairbanks has retained enough political influence to take the duty off cherries?—*Houston Chronicle.*

If the consumer would stay away and keep quiet there never would be any trouble in fixing up a tariff bill.—*New York World.*

When sea-power is replaced by air-power the scene of war will shift from the ocean to the legislative assembly.—*New York Evening Post.*

Those two army officers who defeated President Taft at golf may be good players, but they hardly can qualify as diplomats.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Senator Aldrich's Finance Committee also is built on the maximum and minimum plan, the rest of the committee being the minimum.—*Ohio State-Journal.*

Gamblers on a west-bound Atlantic liner fleeced passengers out of $4,000. This news will cause European hotel-keepers to turn green with regret.—*Chicago News.*

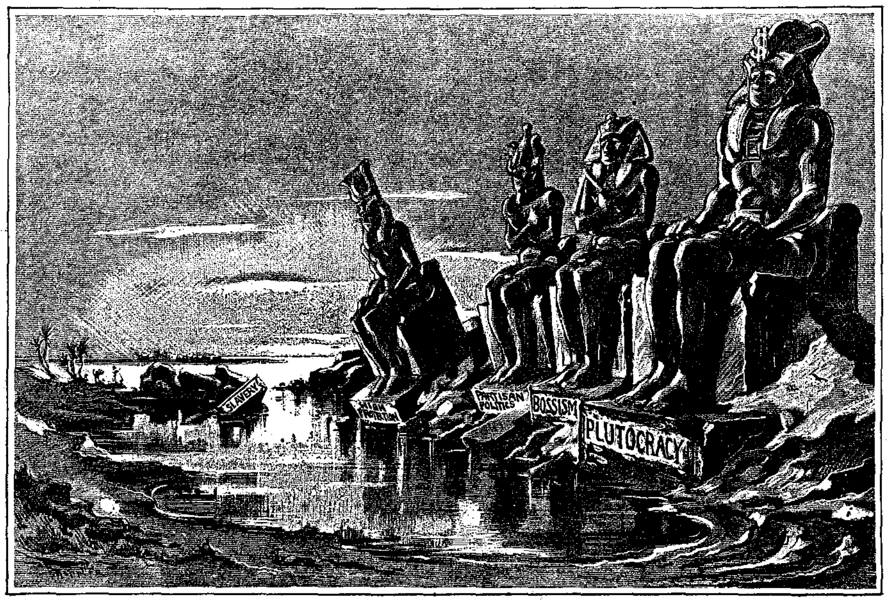
The maximums and minimums recognize the colonies and dependencies of other countries as part of those countries. What about the Philippines?—*Washington Post.*

Altho works of art more than twenty years old are to be admitted free of duty, according to the new tariff bill, James Hazen Hyde probably will stay in Paris.—*Chicago News.*

We are not assuming to know much about it; but the English "Daylight-Hour Bill," which begins with a proposition to gain time by setting the clock back, seems to strike our blind spot.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

"A Judicial Experience" is the title of Editor Roosevelt's first article in *The Lookout.* Later on, Editors Pulitzer and Smith will have an opportunity to write interestingly under the same title.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Mr. Carnegie denounces the idea of building big battle ships, especially England's policy of adding more *Dreadnoughts* to her navy. But then few countries could be successfully defended with free libraries in case of attack. —*Baltimore American.*



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FALLING GODS.

High protection is following slavery.

—Keppler in *Puck.*

Now let's hear from Santa Claus on the stocking tax.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Wireless politics would be extremely useful on ships of state.—*New York Post.*

Still, the Government has a sweet revenge in seeing Standard Oil settle with the lawyers.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

If the number of places where Castro can not land increases he will presently have to buy an airship.—*New York World.*

We are pained to learn by the press dispatches that the Rock of Gibraltar frowned down upon Mr. Roosevelt.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Those who cry out against taxing the poor man's breakfast seem to have overlooked the reduced tax on lumber.—*New York Evening Post.*

John Wesley Gaines got such a cold at the inaugural ceremonies that he isn't able to talk. And yet they talk of changing the date.—*Detroit Free-Press.*

Looks like rather poor comfort for Roosevelt's friends to tell them that he would be safer in Africa than on the average American railroad train.—*Louisville Post.*

Castro, in his mad chase for a dictatorship, appears to be overlooking the glowing possibilities offered by Servia, whose throne will soon be for rent.—*Washington Post.*

It is explicitly denied that because of the separate woman's car, subway trains usually leaving at 12.00 and 1.45 will now leave at 11.59 and 1.44.—*New York Evening Post.*

Mr. Hearst has made a large purchase of forest lands in Newfoundland, and is to establish a paper-making plant. The tract is believed to consist largely of yellow pine.—*New York Evening Post.*

If Prince George, of Servia, is still hankering for power he is hereby informed that Crazy Snake has given up his job and that any old chief is eligible to the headship of the Creek Indians.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

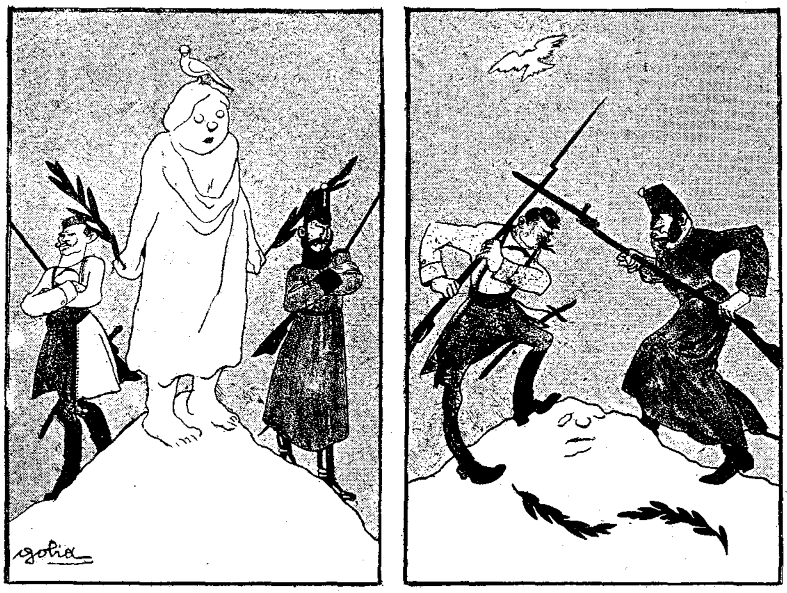
"The cheapest thing in the United States to-day is Memphis real estate. Buy and you will double your money within five years," says *The Commercial Appeal.* Well, then, why not advise the owners to hold it and make this profit themselves?—*Nashville American.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE BLOOD-STAINED HOUSE OF KARAGEORGEVITCH

IT is not often that we see laid bare in contemporaneous history a tale like that of *Macbeth* or *Orestes.* Yet such a tale is to be read, we are told by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), in the abdication of Prince George of Servia and the remorse and humiliation of his father. This paper says:

"The history of the abdication of Prince George of Servia is not very clearly understood. What could have been the motive which has driven this passionate and headstrong youth, who is yet reputed to be of a most winning personality, into self-imposed exile? What could have happened to force him into retirement?"



THE PEACE STATUE IS CERTAINLY LOVELY —BUT WHAT IF IT THAWS?

IN THE BALKANS.

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

The writer proceeds to say that the resignation of the Prince comes in the natural order of things. His father has been under a cloud from the moment of his accession. He has tried to outfront the crime with which he has been charged and to dazzle his people with a dream of national glory, so that they may forget the past. Prince George recognizes, through the turn taken by recent events, the futility of these efforts. This, indeed, is avowed by himself, according to the Belgrade correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who reports the Prince as declaring:

"Could a true patriot, Crown Prince or peasant, after such a turn of fortune, such a political and moral defeat, enjoy life and rejoice in his lot? My ideals, my hopes, have been wrecked, my faith in the future destroyed."

It is in a moralizing and serious tone that the Vienna paper quoted above speaks of "the ever-tottering throne of King Peter." Naturally this semiofficial organ thinks that "this throne has turned out to be a more uneasy seat since Servia's hostile demonstrations against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy." "Peter will some time or other understand the Bible saying that a man's sins will find him out." "It seems but yesterday the news reached us that King Alexander and Queen Draga had been murdered in the night and their bodies flung through the window into the palace park." "Peter has waded through slaughter to a throne and now has met his Nemesis." Referring to the fact that Servia has failed to arouse a Pan-Slavist interposition in her favor during her controversy with Austria, this journal continues:

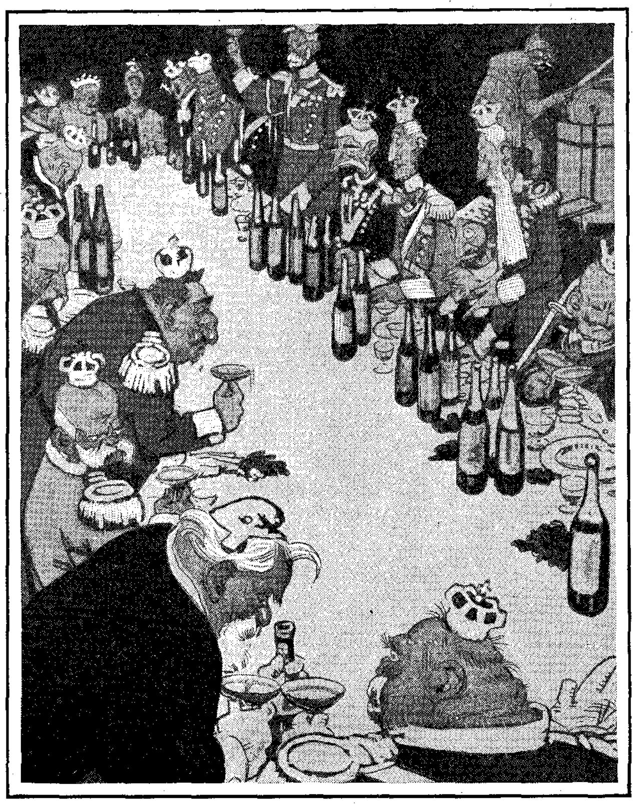
"Peter has lost a great political battle. This calls to mind the famous saying of Napoleon uttered after the battle of Austerlitz. He remarked that the Emperor Francis, after a disastrous campaign, might return to Vienna and be received as a father by the children who sympathized with him in his misfortunes, while he, Napoleon, after a military catastrophe, would be hissed and driven into exile by the Parisians. Peter is a very much smaller man than Napoleon."

Peter's hold on his people has now become weakened, we are told. He gained his throne by violence, he must hold it by strength. His nerves must be of steel, his heart hard as a rock. He must achieve some sort of glory if he would wipe off the stain of the past and retain national confidence. But he has failed to do so. To quote the words of the Vienna writer:

"Peter tried to set the political questions of his country upon a racial basis and to gain popularity by stimulating his people's natural feeling of patriotism. He thought that those who had been the accomplices of his usurpation would be less obnoxious thorns in his side, when they saw their King the executor of his people's ambitions. These accomplices might then hope that the splendor of a great national victory would distract attention from the blood-stains of their past. It was with this end that indignation against Austria was lasht into frenzy with the view of setting on foot a world war. It was with this end that the national rage for battle was fanned into a flame. But the political campaign ended in a sort of feeble *débâcle.* Is it any wonder that both Peter and his son, to use the expression of von Buelow, should feel the sharp flinders of their broken hopes dashed back into their faces?"

It was the furies of remorse, the blood vengeance pursuing Peter, that drove him to his absurd manifestations against Austria. The disappointment of his expectations has, however, been most poignantly felt by Prince George, of whom we read:

"No one will believe that Prince George abdicated his claim to the succession merely because he was suspected of killing his servant. The cause more probably lay in something that came up between the King and the Prince. Who can



THE PEACE BANQUET.

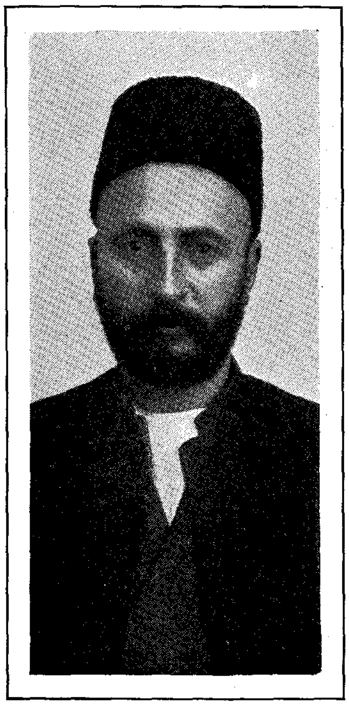
MARS (in the background)—"I must put a good edge on this. These peace banquets usually break up in a fight."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

say what that was? The terrible feuds in the royal family, and the recent political catastrophe, would naturally result in rendering more acute the alienation between father and son as well as between King and people. The dynasty of the Karageorgevitches is like a tree whose branches are blighted and whose crest is leafless. Their palace is the bloody house of the Atreidæ. Built in murder, stained by perjury, it is besieged by the avenging Furies, and filled with ever tragic gloom."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S EXPECTATIONS IN PERSIA

THE gadfly of constitutionalism which has recently bitten so many nations, and more especially Turkey and Persia, has involved the latter country into wilder tempests of rebellion than are to be witnessed in any other of the awakening peoples. The Shah is trembling for his throne and for his life, his troops invest Tabriz, where the Constitutionalists are making their most stubborn, if not their last stand. The newspapers of the new party are being suppress, their leaders are imprisoned or driven into exile. This chaotic condition of things is perplexing, especially as the Shah has neither money nor the political support of a majority of his people. How are the Shah's army and government kept alive, and by whom is he instigated to this pose of defiance? The French press puts a simple and clear interpretation on the matter with one word—Russia. We are told that if it were not for Russia, and for Russian loans, the Constitutionalists would long since have triumphed. This the Russian newspapers deny. As an explanation of Russia's hold on Persia we may quote the *Intransigeant* (Paris), in which we read that Russia's loan of 25,000,000 rubles gained for her the right of railroad concessions in Persia. Russia, says Mr. Flourens, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in this journal, was henceforth granted the sole right of making loans to Persia. The result has been that Russia is become master of Persia and evil genius of the Shah. This is plainly asserted by an anonymous but evidently well-informed writer in the *Correspondant* (Paris). At the present moment the emissaries, soldiers, and representatives of the Muscovite Empire are making themselves the Czar's instruments in crushing the Majlis, or National Council, and its adherents. The horrors of the present revolution have been aggravated to an extreme degree, according to this writer, by Russian oppression. Thus we read that the Shah was financed by the Bank of Russia in his bombardment of the parliament, and the bribery of his supporters. It was a Russian officer who was installed as Governor-General at Teheran. A Russian war-vessel was sent to the Caspian to overawe the Nationalists at Resht. It is the Russian Consul who is behind the troubles in Tabriz. We read:

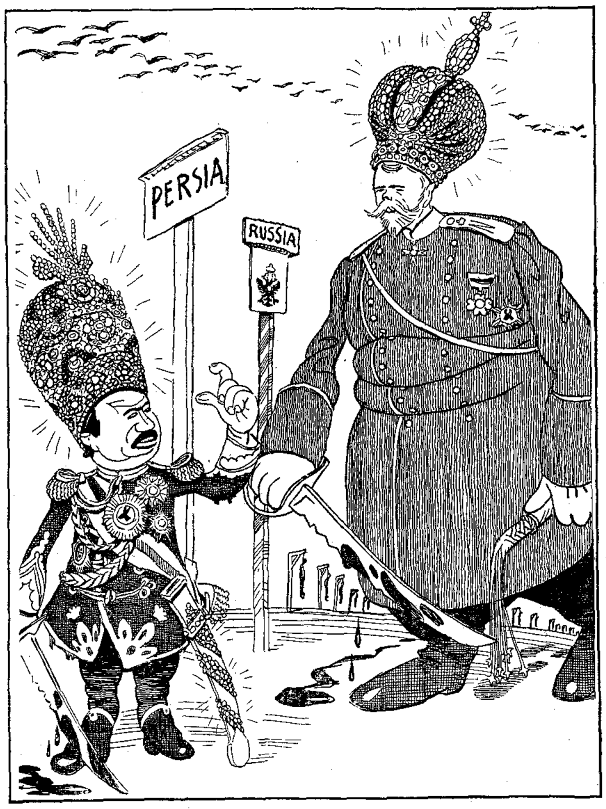


ALI MUSSIN,
Revolutionary Chief at Tabriz.

> "The Russian Consul at Tabriz has openly taken action against the Nationalists. While the Shah was suppressing all the Persian Nationalist journals of Teheran, such as the *Tamaddum*, the *Majlis*, a parliamentary organ, and several others, the Russian Government confiscated the two leading Mussulman liberal organs published in the Caucasus, namely the *Irshad* (Baku) and the *Mullo Nasru'd Din* (Tiflis)."

BAGHIR-KHAR,
A famous Persian revolutionary leader.

According to this writer the Shah looks to Russia for money, soldiers, and protection against his so-called enemies, the Nationalists or parliamentary party, and so far he has not looked in vain. It is but fair to say that the press of St. Petersburg discredit this French view of the situation. Thus the *Rossia* (St. Petersburg), Mr. Stolypin's organ, after drawing a dark and terrible picture of Mohammed Ali's practical imbecility as a statesman, his insincerity, corruption, and tyranny, which stir his people to revolution, adds that it is utterly out of Russia's power to check, as she does nothing to aggravate, the disturbance. It, however, diplomatically adds that "demands for the restoration of the constitution can not possibly be listened to, either by the Russian Government or the Russian legation." The Liberal press do not take quite so cynical a tone. The *Reich* (St. Petersburg) thinks that there is no cause for anxiety in Persia, for time is here the heal-all. "The end of the struggle is already visible," and "the victory of the revolution over the Government is only a question of time. Time itself weakens the Government and strengthens the revolution." The *Slovo* (St. Petersburg), while admitting the Persian Government's dependence on Russia, deprecates the concession of any further



GOOD FRIENDS AND TRUSTY NEIGHBORS.

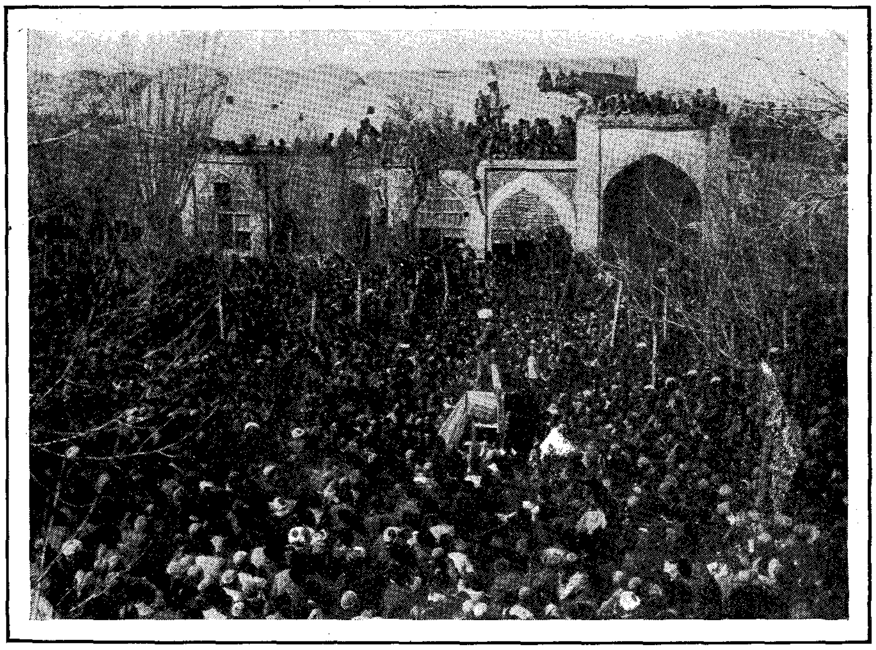
SHAH—"Oh neighbor dear and friend benign,
You are so strong and stout.
Just step across the boundary-line,
And bring your sword and knout;
We'll teach these rascal slaves of mine
To recognize the right divine."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Russian assistance to the Shah, for "it is perfectly hopeless to expect that the Shah will restore order even with the help of Russia and her money."

Some of the Russian papers, however, think that Russia has at present a great opportunity and should make the most of it by seizing upon points in Persia which would enable her to control the Mediterranean coasts of Asia Minor, and make the Persian Gulf her highway to India. The *Novoye Vremya*, and the *Rossia*, the organ of the cabinet, both advocate these "chauvinistic views" as Boris Altaisky, the eminent Russian writer, calls them. In the *Nasha Gazeta* (St. Petersburg) he takes up the suggested Russian "occupation" of Azerbaijan, "the military key to Armenia, and the Mesopotamian outlet to Bagdad, as well as to the waters of the Persian Gulf," and says of it:

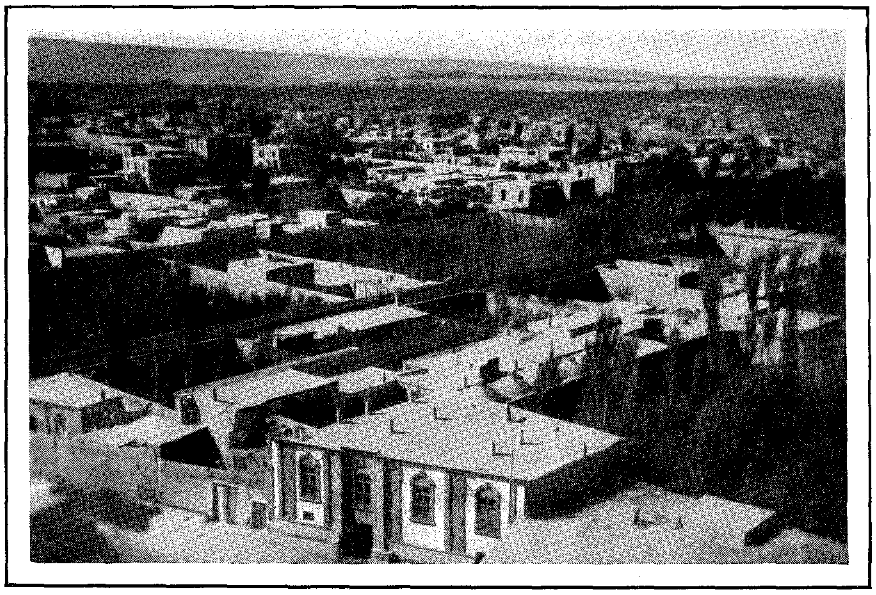
> "What feelings would be awakened among the Turkish public and in the governing circles of the Turkish state by such an occupation? It would be exactly parallel to the *faux pas* of Russia in occupying Port Arthur, and the feelings of Turkey would simply be identical with those of the Japanese in 1898. We know that official Russia is not loved in Persia by those who do not sympathize with the sanguinary policy of the Shah, by the Liberals and Constitutionalists. In all probability if Azerbaijan were seized and garrisoned by us, our soldiers would find themselves in a desolate region. The population would throw off a hated yoke by emigrating to Turkey."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A REVOLUTIONARY MASS-MEETING AT TABRIZ.
Mirza Djafar, the orator of the Constitutionalists, is exhorting the people to resist the Shah.

THE LATEST RUSSIAN SCAPEGOAT

RUSSIA has had a long series of scapegoats—victims to the crimes of others, or to the falsity of a political system. History records the assassination of a good Czar, the downfall of ministers who merely obeyed their superiors, the sacrifice of revolutionaries who loved their country, but whose aspirations were above and beyond their generation. The downfall of Mr. Isvolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the consequence of a long-continued diplomatic duel which he has been fighting with Mr. Aehrenthal, who fills a similar post in Austria. It may be said that the blade of William II. crossed the swords of the combatants. Isvolsky, as the champion of Russia, was defeated, and now Russia turns upon her champion and avenges her outraged prestige by degrading him. This is the spirit in which the matter is handled in the European press. Russia being compelled by Germany to leave Servia to her fate, to agree to the seizures of Austria, and so to withdraw from interference in Balkan politics, tries, of course, to save her face. "Painful as steel at a white heat laid on naked flesh," to quote the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), has been "Germany's insolence in trampling upon Russia's military impotence." Yet, says the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg:*



GENERAL VIEW OF TABRIZ,
Now invested by the Shah's troops. If it is taken, a frightful carnival of massacre and pillage is expected.

> "The Austrian and pro-Austrian press of Europe have raised a song of victory since they see in Russia's acquiescence in the Bosnian annexation merely the exclusion of Russia from a share in promoting Pan-Slavism and the eclipse of her rightful influence in Balkan affairs. But this is not the right way to look at it. The assent of Russia to the diplomatic conclusion arrived at is in no sense a defeat. This is merely the final concession she intends to make to German expansion in the Near East. She has made it in the hope and on the express condition that Servia shall be kept from war, for an Austro-Servian war would be to Russia, in many ways, a true catastrophe. In case such a war were to break out, Russia has not a single soldier or a single kopeck to aid in the rescue of the sister nation. It has indeed caused overwhelming agony to Russia to see Servia thrown to the ground by Austria. But her hands were tied. She was bound to do all she could to prevent war, but it was impossible for her to assume a dictatorial attitude. The sole course left her was that of diplomatic concession."

"Mr. Isvolsky was not personally to blame," declares the London *Times*. "He certainly did not go counter to the desires of his sovereign in voting for a surrender." "Mr. Isvolsky," says the *Temps* (Paris), "placed too much confidence in his skill as a diplomatist. He will doubtless learn from the event that diplomacy is only the shadow cast by the power of armies. Russia, as well as her friends and allies, has again been taught by this verdict of Europe on her part in the Balkan problem, that justice never commands the submission of the world unless she brandishes a sword." The *Gaulois* (Paris) says of the humiliation of Russia and the penalty paid for it by her minister:

> "The case of Russia is the more serious in that she has suffered much more than a diplomatic setback. She has been actually dispossest, dispossest, that is, of the office of sole protectress of the universal Slav nation. The Russians have loudly exprest their shame and their grief, their cries have echoed through the whole Slav world and forced Mr. Isvolsky to resign. This must be looked upon as the penalty he pays for his want of foresight and his temerity, but Russia can not make reparation to the Slav world by such a course. She has abdicated her place as its protectress, but she neither atones for her wrongs toward those who were her wards, nor corrects the faults which have led her astray by her present course. This she can do only when she places under the direction and at the service of a diplomacy more clear-sighted and competent an army reorganized and ever ready for service."

In expounding the "moral" of this incident the *Figaro* (Paris) thinks that Mr. Isvolsky "has vacated because the Balkan crisis, which opened up last August, has not turned out well for his country, and is a victim to the dissatisfaction and irritability with which Russia views the conclusion which has been forced upon her by Europe." But the cruelest cut comes to Mr. Isvolsky from his own countrymen, and while other papers of St. Petersburg allow that his failure was due to his country's abject position, financially, politically, and in military equipment, the Liberal *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) rises in wrath and rabidly proclaims:

> "Isvolsky was all the time working for the King of Prussia. He was all the time propping up the hegemony of Germany and undermining the prestige of such nations as were friendly to Russia, namely, France and England."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH HOMAGE TO GERMANY

SUSPICION, dislike, and something very like fear have recently shown themselves in the utterances of the British press whenever references have been made to their North-Sea neighbor. The greatness, intellectual progress, and skill, and above all the burning spirit of a united patriotism such as characterize the Teutonic race, all have seemingly been ignored. It is pleasant to find that after all this the character of the Germans is finally recognized in so able and discerning a London weekly as the Conservative *Saturday Review*. The English, declares this paper, should copy instead of depreciating a nation to which reflection will teach them to confess their own inferiority. To quote the following remarkable words:

> "The Germans are much more numerous than we, better educated, more highly efficient in the functions of citizenship, more productive and more reproductive, more responsive to their political center of gravity, and empowered by a broader base in Europe, if vulnerable in proportion to breadth. Their imperial unification has multiplied their international importance; and their economic policy, multiplying their industrial and commercial position, has necessitated the development of their sea-power to protect it, even apart from any ambition to become the dominant influence in European waters. It is not for us either to ignore or to hate the Germans; they have simply made it necessary for us to learn from them, to admire them, and to review our own position in relation to theirs."

England must take the "German lesson," the German medicine, as well as she can, for Germany's superiority is not confined to the production of chromos, crockery, or novelties, continues this English writer, who thus particularizes:

> "Our statesmen are astonished to find her level with us in building ships; they miss the vastly greater fact of her inclusive superiority in building civilization. She merges her political and her economic unities to multiply her imperial power, with an impulse of patriotism even in her commercial traveling, and an imperial pride in her power to disturb the British economic process by the surplus of her protected products in our 'free' trade market. She does not endanger her imperial strength by sacrificing her economic unity to a mob theory; she does not seek her imperial integrity in fiscal disintegration."

This "impulse of patriotism," in which English youths have recently been said to be deficient, is the foundation of national character in Germany. Thus we read:

> "In all the determining interests of German life, political, economic, and social, there is one dominant inspiration, the greatness of Germany; and, most significant of all, she achieves her purpose at a rate of which we are incapable, on a basis of principle and policy essentially opposed to ours. To-day she rivals us; to-morrow she may dictate to us—and we go on wrangling about the fractions of comparatively irrelevant trifles, such as the cost of a few ships or the price of calico in Calcutta. Let us know where we are; we are ignorant of it until we know where Germany is, and of this until we understand how the difference in method makes the difference in destiny. She has made more than we of her smaller opportunities, and there is not a unit of our disadvantage that is not due to our comparative incapacity in imperialism."

The writer thus warns his countrymen in conclusion not to rely too much upon the insular security of the British kingdom. Germany has become a real rival to England and the only way to meet this rivalry is by copying and excelling, or at least equalling, German skill, commercial enterprise, and patriotism. From this fearless and outspoken article we quote as follows:

> "Up to now we have lived on the absurd assumption that our three little islands might always be stronger than the great aggregate of German kingdoms and principalities; a fallacy proceeding from the fact that our insular position gave us a start in the prosperity that follows peace. The Franco-Prussian war altered that; the imperialization of the German states made the alteration permanent. In addition, Germany wanted only education and industry. Both have come, and now they can build *Dreadnoughts* as fast as we; to-morrow they will build them faster. Let us make no mistake; they stand on a larger footing, and they can already make better use of it; the bigger mass has already raised its standard of quality, so that the smaller mass can no longer depend on its better material. The chief basis of it all is industry, and our industrial capital is already flying from the United Kingdom before Germany's job lots, the worst of her products displacing the best of our production. The still more intensive development of Germany must reach a smaller rate of growth, as in our own case already; but her potential margin is much larger, and the mutual maximum means a difference in power, permanent and unapproachable."

CHINA'S LESSON TO EUROPE—While the tocsin rings in Europe, and thrones topple, and frontiers are changed, and revolutionary strikes, riots, and massacres are being chronicled, amid the fall of ministers, and the struggle of parties, Asiatic serenity sets an example to the world. Manchu and Tatar, Progressist and Reactionary, stand on opposite sides of the street in Peking, but neither throws stones nor brandishes firearms. China remains imperturbable. As the Paris *Temps* observes:

> "The events occurring in China, when we think of Morocco and the Balkans, are teaching a lesson to the Europeans—a lesson in serenity. Who would not have predicted catastrophe after catastrophe when we heard announced first the death of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress, and then the disgrace of Yuan Shih Kai? Up to this moment nothing has occurred to justify such a pessimistic mood, and the resident foreigners who indulged in it have yet to point out any ground for their perturbation."

Commerce, education, political liberty are progressing in China. But China's new social, industrial, and governmental structure grows silently, rises "like an exhalation." As the *Temps* remarks:

> "There is no violent reaction, but a pacific movement toward liberty and enlightenment. The hatred of the Progressists against the Manchus is not intense enough to result in open revolution. Indeed indifference is the prevailing sentiment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE PURE-FOOD LAW IS DOING

THAT the Pure-Food Law is, on the whole, working well; that the inspectors are mostly competent and honest men who really inspect, and that we need no longer consume adulterants unless we are willing or careless, is the opinion of an anonymous contributor to *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, April), signing himself "One Who Knows." Says this writer:

"The first inspectors appointed under the act were competent men. In most cases they were men expert in the particular line that came under their inspection—butchers for the packing-houses, chemists for the chemical works, confectioners for the candy-factories, and so on. There are doubtless many incompetent inspectors and some grafters among them, but let us trust that they are the exception. In the main, I believe, the law is being enforced at present.

"I know of one particular instance, which occurred shortly after the law went into effect, in which the management of a certain plant attempted to put through a batch of several hundred pounds of lard which did not conform to the requirements of the law, but the inspector on the job was a butcher and *knew* the lard was not right. It was not passed, but went into the by-product. I know it to be true that much worse lard than this condemned lot had been regularly put out by this same concern before the butcher-inspector was put into the plant by the United States Government.

"In another factory, prior to 1906, black pepper was *made* of ground olive pits, corn meal, and paradise seed. . . . The 2-ounce packages of this compound would cost the jobber about $\frac{8}{10}$ cent, and the consumer 5 cents, a profit of over 400 per cent. to be divided between the jobber and the retailer.

"Good black pepper retails at from 30 cents to 40 cents per pound, and fancy grades much higher, but a 2-ounce carton may be had for 5 cents at present—and it is all pepper if the label says so. It is easy to see from this why the man who is long on paradise seed should think the Pure-Food Law a bad thing. . . . . .

"Up to the time that the Government forced the manufacturer to print his formula on the package, and in some notable instances since, certain ones have attempted to market under a 'trade name,' some very deceptive imitations or 'near' products, many of which, however, are chiefly remarkable for their complete dissimilarity to the article described by the trade name. I have seen 'mustard' manufactured of wheat flour as a basis, colored with ocher, and flavored with a dose of mustard oil. This was labeled 'Mustard Flour—Strictly Pure.' 'Strawberry Jam' composed of glucose, clover-seed, artificial flavoring, and cochineal was produced and sold in large quantities by a firm in the Mississippi Valley. . . . And 'Beef Juice' also, which contained no beef juice and was not even a by-product of the packing-house, was put up by a firm in New York. I never took the trouble to discover what really did go to make up this 'juice.'"

As for coffee and tea, half-roasted coffee-berries colored brown and tea "cleaned" with green pigment were formerly the order of the day. Now one may still have these, but only if he asks for them or is too careless to observe the label. "Java" coffee is no longer to be bought cheap in inter-State labeled packages, tho it is still scooped out of a bin for those who ask for it, oral misrepresentation not being punishable under the law. The writer sums up as follows:

"Under the present rigid inspection system conditions are, of course (theoretically), equal in all plants. So after all, the question is up to the people, for the time being at least. I was particularly imprest with this only the other day, when I remarked in the presence of two friends of mine: 'Well, from my experience, I believe that any article in the food or drug line, which is put up in this country under a label declaring it to be pure, is as pure as it is possible to get it anywhere in the world.' One, an Englishman, spoke up and said: 'Oh, I say now, you can not get jam or marmalade in the States harf so good as that they put up at home.' I had recently seen a laboratory report on English and American jams, jellies, and marmalades, which showed that fully as much adulteration was practised in the English factories as in those on this side, and I told him so. But our cousin took refuge in the fact that personally he preferred the English jam to the American 'imitation.' Practically the same argument took place with my other friend, who is a German, with the result that he decided in favor of the *Deutsches Wurstgeschaeft*, paint, benzoin, and all. So there you are.

"Then there is your American who wants the kind he has always bought. The package must be of the identical shape, color, and size as of yore, or he will not have it. You may call his attention to the fact that the label plainly states the goods are adulterated and that the weight is not marked on the package. It is simply marked '15-cent size' or 'regular 25 cent-size.' You may offer him a similar package of like goods, marked '4-ounce net weight' or '1-pound net' as the case may be, also 'guaranteed to be strictly pure under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.' Will he have it at any price, even less than he will have to pay for the kind he has always bought? Not he. He will swallow his copper sulfate and sodium benzoate in spite of you and then vote for some manufacturer's agent to represent his district in Washington and help emasculate the Food and Drugs Act and render it harmless or harmful according to the point of view."

DR. GORDON G. BURDICK,
Who draws a sad picture of the terrible results of the careless use of the x-ray.

DANGERS OF THE X-RAY

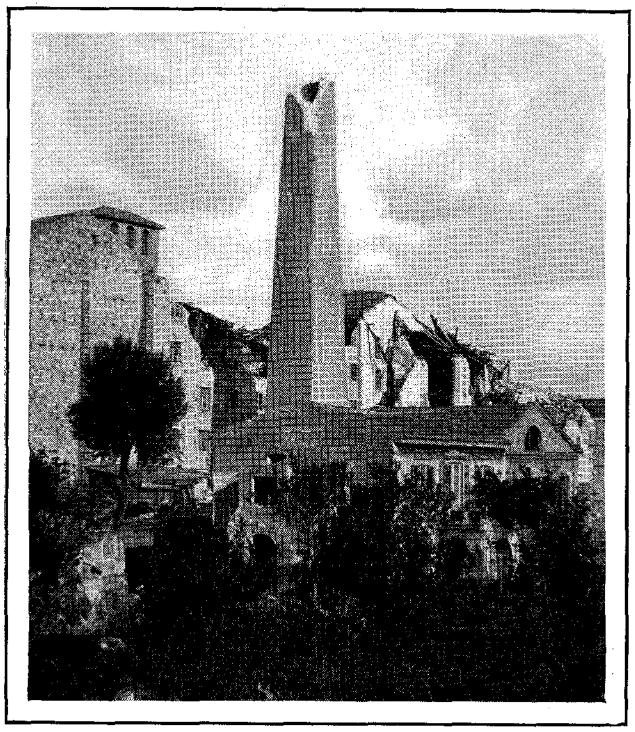
MISUSE or excessive use of the x-ray has been pro attended with such danger that one shudders to t carelessly and freely every one was exposed to it in the ea of experimentation. The ray is of the utmost value in dia but it is like some potent drug, to be used only by expert with the utmost caution. Says Dr. Gordon G. Burdick, of cago, professor of radiotherapy in the Illinois School of Elect therapeutics, writing in *The American Journal of Clinical Mea cine* (Chicago, April):

"It is curious how few physicians realize the dangers of the x-ray, and disregarding the repeated warnings in the medical press, go blindly into using this agent, with a child-like faith in the manufacturer's statement of safety that is sublime. It is not possible to estimate the actual damage that has resulted from the application of this form of energy in the hands of many well-meaning but dangerously incompetent persons.

"I had occasion several years ago to investigate this matter and made arrangements with a newspaper-clipping bureau to furnish me all the material they could on the subject. The immense amount of clippings from our newspapers on this subject cost me about $18 a month, and unquestionably would be double that amount at the present time, owing to the more general use of the x-ray.

"By correspondence and from investigation of court records it is evident that but a small percentage of these cases have found their way into court. Yet in our own country alone about 120 cases are on the dockets. Many of these accidents have all the earmarks of the grossest criminal carelessness, and many of them are due to institutional negligence. One remarkable case of this kind happened in one of our hospitals.

"They attempted to make a skiagraph of a man's kidneys, and after putting the plate under him, turned on the machine and promptly went away and forgot all about him. He had an exposure of one hour and forty-five minutes. This produced a horrible injury. The skin and muscles became necrotic all over the abdomen, and it was over two years before skin-grafts would take. This case can be multiplied by fifty that have come under my own immediate observation and have all happened within one State. What would the number be if we had statistics from the whole United States? Injuries to other parts of the body have become so common as scarcely to excite comment."



TALL STACK AT MESSINA; TOP SNAPT OFF AND FALLEN S.S.W.

That very slight exposure to the rays will cause incurable sterility in both sexes, has been amply proved, Dr. Burdick tells us, and he presents a large body of evidence on this point. In fact, persons all over the scientific world are suffering to-day in all sorts of ways to pay for their rashness in handling an agent of whose effects on the bodily tissues they knew little or nothing. Dr. Burdick goes on:

"The danger that has been done by unthinking manufacturers and physicians who have allowed children of tender years 'to see the bones of their hand' with the fluoroscope can only be guessed at, but a heavy toll has undoubtedly been exacted, that will become apparent in after years in various ways.

"To see the average x-ray operator, is to see an individual who has been unthoughtful and careless, one who will bear the marks of his blind enthusiasm to the grave. They are falling all around us, dying with cancer from the chronic irritation, amputations of arms, legs, removal of bones that decayed from too much exposure, and so on. To see many of the electricians who have lived in the atmosphere, is to see a living death personified, the tissues becoming corroded with exquisitely tender ulcers, cracks, etc., making life bearable only under the influence of morphin.

"Those people, however, can not plead ignorance. They have been warned repeatedly by those who know, and their injuries could have been avoided by using a certain amount of discretion in their work.

"That I may not be misunderstood, let me say that I do not condemn the use of the x-ray for any legitimate purposes.

"As a diagnostic agent nothing will or can take its place. As a therapeutic agent for a limited class of diseases, not amenable to treatment by any other means, this has been a benediction from the Almighty. That it has been misrepresented and has suffered from much ignorant handling and dishonesty can not be questioned.

"There will come a brighter day in medicine, when this mysterious form of radiation will receive its full recognition, and will become a blessing instead of a curse to humanity. It would be my advice to all young physicians who have a duty to posterity to perform to keep away from this form of energy or they will pay a fearful penalty with no compensating features to justify the sacrifice."

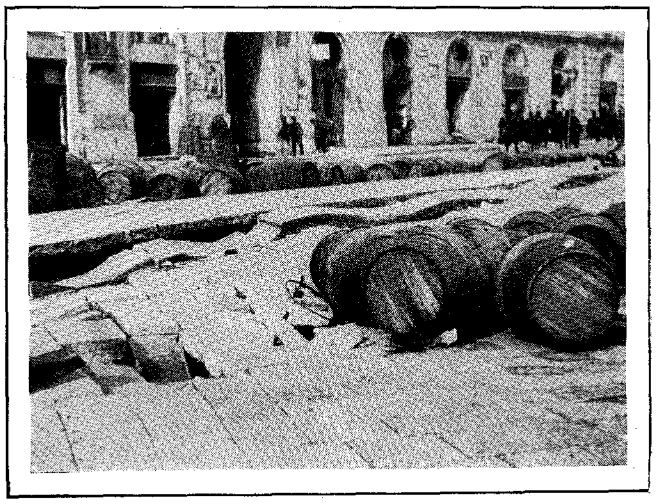
MESSINA AS A SCIENTIST SEES IT

ONE of the most authentic and interesting accounts of the results of the Messina earthquake is contributed to *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, April) by F. A. Perret. Mr. Perret arrived at Messina three days after the great shock, having sailed from Naples on December 30 as special representative of the United States Consulate. He writes:

"Entering the Straits at daybreak of the 31st, I observed that the famous rock of Scylla, which, together with the lighthouse on the opposite point and several of the Lipari Islands, was reported as having disappeared, stood in its accustomed place. The lighthouse also was standing, but the lantern at the top had been slightly displaced toward the east. The first view of Messina from the sea did not give the impression of a complete disaster. A considerable portion of the façades of the line of buildings along the quay—the famous 'Palazzata'—remained standing, as well as a number of one or two-storied houses, but a nearer view showed that there was practically nothing back of the façades and that these houses were damaged, altho still standing.

"On going ashore it was easily seen that the embankment had collapsed from the sliding down into the deep harbor of its insecure foundations. All along the quay a critical eye could detect signs of the free surface wave, and in one spot the curb had become detached from the sidewalk and retained admirably the full wave form into which it had been thrown. The average distance from crest to crest of these waves was 2 meters [6½ feet], and the height from trough to crest (double amplitude) was 30 centimeters [about a foot]. In other places the wave was of flatter form, *i.e.*, height, 16 centimeters [6 inches]; crest to crest, 6 meters [19½ feet].

"The 'rubble' construction of the buildings was apparent all along the quay, broken arches of the 'Palazzata' revealing the small round stones set in mortar of poor quality. A conspicuous exception was seen in the building occupied by the French Consulate, the walls of which were fairly thick and built of tiling or thin brick, its chief defect being the weakness of the floors and its height of four stories. The relative stability of these walls was shown by a seven-foot pier-glass which was not even cracked. The American Consulate building had collapsed to a compact heap of mortar and stone.



FREE SURFACE WAVE-FORMS RETAINED BY CURB-STONES OF THE EMBANKMENT.

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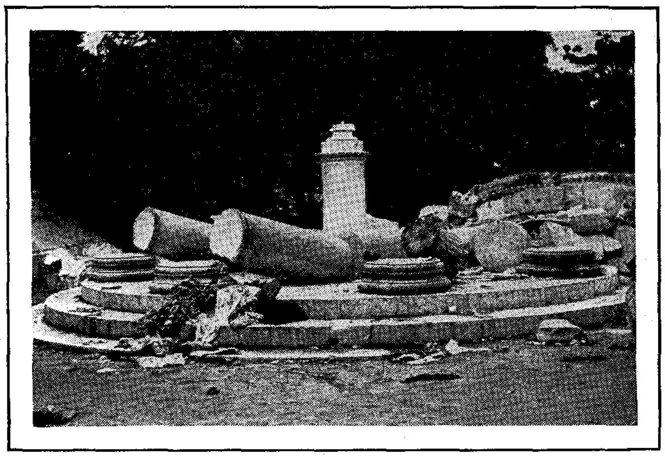
"The general direction of the earth movement was well shown by the wreck of the Maurolico monument in the Villa Mazzini. This has fallen due southwest and, having been symmetrical and standing on a level plain, it gave as fair an index as could be obtained. The same general direction was observed just outside the city, where the top of a tall stack had been snapt off and fallen south-southwest. Two other single-column monuments on the hills west of the city had also fallen southwest. At Villa San Giovanni a tall stack was tilted southwest. Altho in Japan it is generally found that such objects fall inward or toward the epicentrum, this was not the case here, the most probable explanation being that, owing to the slight depth of the centrum and the nearness of the city to the epicentrum, there was a very pronounced vertical component at the beginning of the earth movement which, in combination with the horizontal motion, threw the objects in the direction of the movement instead of tripping their bases and causing them to fall inward. This will be more evident to the reader from an inspection of the photograph of the Maurolico monument, the dome of which has been thrown to a distance of 5 meters from the center, which would scarcely have been the case if it had fallen under the impact of horizontal motion. The lantern of the Faro [lighthouse] forms a case of displacement toward the epicentrum."


THE MAUROLICO MONUMENT IN THE VILLA MAZZINI; THIS HAS FALLEN DUE S.W.

Mr. Perret also reports his experiences of some of the "after-shocks," which are of considerable interest. The most powerful was that of January 7, at 6:28 P.M., of which the writer says:

> "The duration was such as to give ample time to study the phenomenon, and it was impossible to avoid the conviction that the originating movement at the centrum had a duration not greatly inferior to that of the observed effect. This is contrary to the accepted ideas of the day regarding earthquake generation, . . . but the writer feels in duty bound to record the impression in the belief that no honest observation is without value.
>
> "This shock was experienced when on board the United States steamship *Scorpion*, and the man on watch reported having 'seen' the earthquake pass through the city from north to south. When interrogated he could give no more definite information, but it is evident that the earth waves had produced a visible undulation of the buildings and walls along the water front. Many walls fell and the shock was followed by another not as strong. A number of shocks occurred during the night and in the early morning of the 8th."

As to the cause of these Calabrian earthquakes, the writer inclines to the opinion of Mercalli, that they are due to the movements of deep-seated molten matter and belong, therefore, to the type called by him 'inter-volcanic.' He concludes:

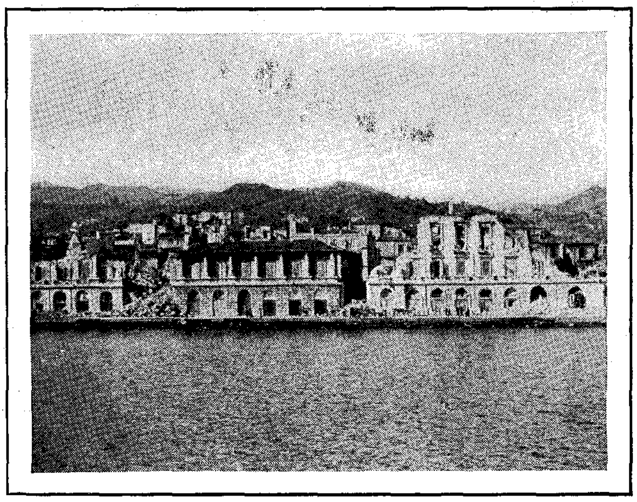
> "At all events, this portion of the Italian peninsula lying, as it does, between the Tyrrhenian and Ionian deeps and subject to the upheaval revealed by the Quaternary terraces of the Aspromonte, must be considered as one of the most pronouncedly seismic areas of the globe. This being the case, it is idle and harmful to encourage the hope that this region will not be subject in the future, as it has been in the past, to frequent and severe earthquakes. Rather should it be imprest upon both government and people that, sooner or later, these are certain to occur and that the proper construction of houses to withstand their effects is an absolute necessity. Only thus, with the active prosecution of the study of prediction, may we hope to avoid future repetitions of the recent great disaster, and ample means should, therefore, be provided for putting earth-science on a world-wide basis and bringing it thus to at least a par with astronomy. A glance at a list of the volcanic and seismic catastrophes of the last eighteen years will suffice to show that few other lines of scientific investigation can vie with this in importance to the human race."

As still more recent reports indicate that Etna is beginning a violent eruption, it is probable that this "inter-volcanic" theory advocated by Mr. Perret and others will be regarded by them as having received additional confirmation.

FOOD AND FATIGUE

THE recent experiments to discover the effect of diet on physical endurance are regarded by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* as clearly indicating that entire or partial abstinence from meat greatly improves one's resistance to fatigue. He remarks that there is always a lively contest on between meat-eaters and vegetarians; but all question of theory or of self-appreciation apart, he believes it is interesting to inquire whether flesh-eaters resist fatigue better than abstainers. He notes first a series of experiments made by our own Prof. Irving Fisher on healthy subjects chosen from among both flesh-eaters and vegetarians, showing that the latter resist fatigue much longer than the others. "This fact having been duly established," he says, "it remains to investigate the cause." He continues:

> "Dr. A. Haig thinks that this resistance is acquired by all those who give up foods that are able to form uric acid; for according to him it is this that causes fatigue. His theories have found both adherents and opponents.
>
> "According to Haig, the action of uric acid is due to the fact that it makes the blood viscous, and that therefore the heart finds difficulty in forcing it through the capillaries, so that there is an increase of blood-pressure. Observations show, in fact, that persons who have great endurance often have a low blood-pressure.
>
> "Another theory than Haig's has it that flesh food contains 'fatigue-poisons' which accentuate the effects of those produced by the muscular activity of the organism.
>
> "Finally, according to a third theory, that of Professor Chittenden, as noted by Prof. Irving Fisher, the fatty substances and carbohydrates are burned entirely in the organism, being reduced to carbonic acid and water, which are easily eliminated; while the albumin leaves crystallizable residues, among which is uric acid. Now, theoretically, these products are the cause of fatigue.
>
> "To sum up, the problem of alimentation remains still to be solved; but it is at any rate proved that when the food is poor in albumen, as is the case with abstinents from flesh, the endurance is more considerable.
>
> "Physicians are tending to diminish the quantity of meat in prescribed diets, and they are thus in accord with the theories of . . . partizans of a non-flesh alimentation.
>
> "A large number of persons, without being subjected to any


VIEW ALONG WATER-FRONT, SHOWING RELATIVE STABILITY OF LOW BUILDINGS.

special obligatory diet, have cut out meat from their evening meal, without inconvenience and even with benefit. Abstinence from animal food would be observed much more generally if the adoption of this new regimen were brought about progressively and not suddenly, as often happens; it is necessary to habituate the stomach to it, and this habit is quickly acquired.

"It may be added that experience shows that when meat has been dropt from one's diet one feels better and never desires to return to it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TEA-FLOWERS AND TEA-LEAVES

THAT the flower of the tea-plant is greatly preferable to the leaf from all points of view except that of price, is asserted by Francis Marre, in an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 20). He omits all consideration of cheapness, and what he says will therefore appeal chiefly to those who have plenty of money to spend. Says Mr. Marre:

"The infusion of this flower is very sweet and perfumed. It possesses the same hygienic and stimulating qualities as the infusion of the leaves, and contains only about two per cent. of caffein, while the leaf contains up to four per cent.

By courtesy of, and copyrighted, 1907, by "The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal."

THE CEYLON TEA-PLANT.

Showing the leaf, seed, and blossom.

"From the point of view of collection, preparation, and the prevention of falsification, the flower has valuable advantages over the leaves. The gathering of tea-leaves is extremely difficult and troublesome. They can not be torn off by the handful and must be detached one by one with the greatest care. This operation is quite costly, especially when the plantation is young or recently trimmed, since the gatherer is then obliged to traverse more ground to collect the same quantity of leaves. The collection of the flowers is infinitely simpler and should be made several days before they fade; in any case the shrub is not at all injured by the process.

"The preparation and manipulation of the leaves, with their successive long and delicate phases, do not exist with the flowers. There is no roasting or withering in open air, no rolling of leaves either by hand or by machine, but only drying, by any desired method.

"Quite recently there were known in Paris two commercial varieties of tea-flowers—the black and the green, of which the latter was somewhat more costly. Doubtless the difference of color and quality was due to the more or less careful method of drying. But nowadays there is in commerce only one kind of tea-flower, which is neither green nor black, but of an indefinite shade.

"The principal quality of the flower is the difficulty of imitating it. With the leaves, frauds are innumerable. In China there are frequently mixt with tea-leaves the leaves of the Camellia japonica. In Europe, things are done on a larger scale: the oak, the eglantine, the ash, the strawberry, the laurel, the cherry, the chestnut, the olive, the elm, the apple, the plum, and so on, offer their leaves freely to unscrupulous dealers for mixture. The vegetable kingdom offers also, for this culpable use, ordinary wood sawdust, properly colored; and the mineral kingdom, not to be left behind, offers to the fabricators of 'fancy teas,' ocherous clay and divers other unappetizing substances. Except by expert knowledge of the botanical characteristics that, with the aid of the microscope, enable one to distinguish the tea-leaves from the products that are mixt with them, it is quite difficult to detect some of these frauds. If we have to deal, on the other hand, with tea-flowers, the fraud becomes extremely easy to detect, for the difference between the flowers of different plants is apparent at once to the eye of the least expert; whereas it is easy to confuse the leaves, especially after they have been subjected to a series of manipulations that have altered their original shapes and made them look almost alike.

"The tea-flower, it should be said, for the benefit of those who may fear that they may not be able to recognize it, is whitish and grows in groups of three or four. The sepals are five or six in number, the petals five to nine, the stamens indefinite. The ovary is superior, with three sections, each containing a globular seed covered with a coriaceous tegument. When one has seen one of these flowers, it is impossible to confuse it with others.

"The ways in which the tea-flower is used are practically the same as those of the leaf. That to which epicures give the preference is the following: Take a coffee-spoonful of tea-flowers to the cup, and pour on them only enough boiling water to cover them. Leave the tea-pot closed for ten minutes, add the rest of the water, and serve a few minutes later.

"However this may be, and in whatever fashion the infusion of tea-flowers may be prepared, it gives an exquisite brew. It is tonic and stimulant, and its use can not be too greatly recommended."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SALT AND DRUNKENNESS

THAT indigestion is one of the chief causes of drunkenness and that salt in excess is a potent cause of indigestion are the theses upheld by Dr. H. O. Beeson, of Calcite, Col., in *The Journal of Inebriety* (Boston, Spring). He wastes little time on the first, regarding it as amply demonstrated by observation. "From a medical standpoint," he says, "a careful study of inebriety must of necessity be a study of indigestion," and "when the digestive apparatus is performing its functions normally there is no distress and consequently no call for drugs." The greater part of the article is devoted to clearing up the relations of a too salty diet to this unnatural craving for alcohol. He writes:

"The purpose of this paper is to call attention to a very common and an entirely avoidable cause of indigestion, viz., the use of common salt in excess. The standard claim that salt is an aid to digestion is not true. This statement needs to be qualified as to quantity only. And I am prompted to make the following more explicit statement without fear of successful contradiction: *All supplementary salt with food is superfluous and distinctly harmful to digestion.*

"Salt with food in the proportion of 4 parts or less to the 1,000 is beneficial to digestion, but beyond 6 parts to the 1,000 it is positively harmful. Our daily average consumption is approximately 22.5 parts to 1,000.

"Sea-water contains about 27 parts to 1,000.

"The taste for salt with food is acquired in every instance. It does not exist in animals or birds. Animals and primitive man alike take salt only in the intervals of digestion. Unsalted food is as palatable as salted food, except when the taste is perverted by the long-continued use of salt with food.

"A nine months' continuous diet of unsalted food enables me to make this statement with positiveness.

"Natrium chlorid exists in all living bodies. In mammals, both sea and land, it is contained in the approximate proportion of 6.5 parts to 1,000; in marine vertebrates, 16 to 22 parts to 1,000; in birds and fresh-water fish about the same as in mammals, while in vegetable matter 1 to 2 parts to 1,000.

"These proportions vary within very narrow limits, physiologically. In vital bodies salt is always in solution in the fluids of the tissues. It has not been demonstrated that it ever enters the cell. . . . . . .

"It being well understood that the density of the blood serum can not vary to exceed 0.50 per cent. from the normal, it should be easy to see that hyperchloridation renders the blood pathological, inhibiting both assimilation and disassimilation by the damage to the red cells. . . . . . .

"When food contains a proportion of salt greater than the normal salt solution, it: (*a*) retards absorption; (*b*) diminishes secretion; (*c*) causes transudation into the canal.

"Hence the ideal conditions to result in indigestion exist. In good digestion, secretion and absorption must be equal. Digestion is retarded by diminished secretion, by diminished absorption, and by the presence of fluid that is not digestive."

According to Dr. Beeson, our daily army ration contains 307 grains of salt, of which only 15 are assimilated. In experiments made recently at Colorado University, it was found that 2 parts of salt in 1,000 lessens the time of digestion by one to three hours, while if the proportion per 1,000 were increased to 6 the time was increased again by two to three hours. The writer concludes:

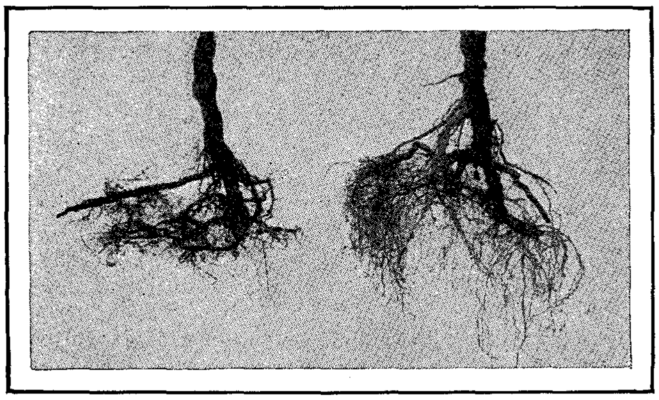
"Enough has been said to show quite conclusively that salt is a certain disturber of digestion when used with food in a proportion greater than that of the blood, or 6.5 parts to 1,000. Also it is clear that hyperchloridation means the storage in the system of an injurious amount of water. That extra salt demands extra water is plain. And it is easily seen that a thirst accompanied by physical and mental distress is prone to resort to drugs in addition to water for relief.

"The dry fauces produced by a salty meal is the index to the dry condition of all of the mucous surfaces. When elimination takes place a reaction occurs, and the mucous glands become active again. This process repeated day after day can have but one result, exhaustion and secondary infections. This is the picture of the production of catarrhal inflammations wherever located.

"And who can wonder that a child bred on an excessive salt diet becomes an invalid, an incorrigible, or a criminal, or a lunatic?"

HOW NOT TO PLANT TREES

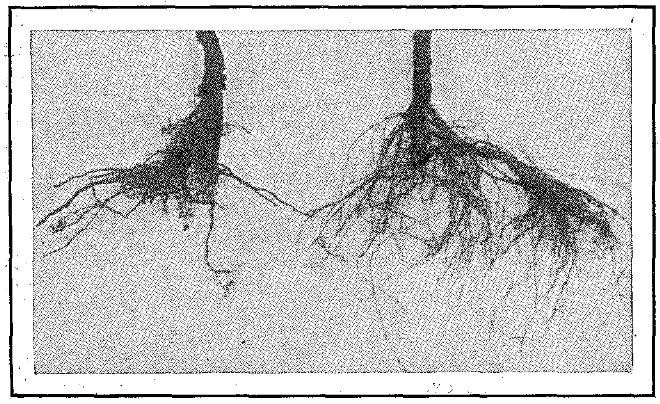
THAT it is better to plant fruit-trees carelessly than carefully; that they grow better, in fact, when they are rudely thrust into a small hole, and when the earth is rammed around them as in fixing a fence-post—this extremely heterodox doctrine is put forth by the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Spencer U. Pickering in a recent report of investigations at the Woburn Experimental Fruit Farm. Says Mr. E. J. Russell, reviewing the report in *Nature* (London, February 25):



Not rammed. Rammed.

MARIE LOUISE.

"It is an article of faith among fruit-growers that fruit-trees must be planted in a certain special way if success is to be obtained. The soil is properly prepared, a large hole is made, wide, but not deep, the roots are carefully spread out in all directions and arranged near the surface, with a slight upward bearing at the ends. The soil is filled in with many precautions. Small quantities of the finer soil are first worked in among the roots, hollow places caused by archings in the stouter roots are filled up, and then the rest of the soil is put in, trodden carefully down, and the whole left to the compacting influence of the rain. The tree is supported by stakes until it is sufficiently firmly established.



Not rammed. Rammed.

GASCOYNE.

"All this, according to the report before us, is precisely wrong; it is all exactly the opposite of what it should be. The proper way to plant a tree is to make a small hole, to double the roots up anyhow and stick the tree in, throw in the soil, and ram it down as hard as if one were fixing a gate-post. The experiments seem convincing enough. They have been made at Woburn, Harpenden, Bedford, various places in Cambridgeshire, and in Devonshire; 59 per cent. of the sets showed in favor of ramming, 27 per cent. showed no difference (*i.e.*, all the elaborate detail of the ordinary way of planting was simply a waste of time), and only 14 per cent. were against ramming. It makes no difference by what criterion the trees are judged; planting in this new way gives better results than planting in the orthodox fashion.

"When a new fact is established by scientific experiment that no longer fits in with the old practical formula which has hitherto sufficed to cover all cases, there is invariably a cry raised about the antagonism of theory (or science) and practise. This has duly happened in the present case. But no practical man has been able to give any reason for the faith that is in him beyond the fact that it is sanctioned by established custom; these appear to be the first serious experiments on the subject, and they do not seem to be vitiated by any constant error. Examination of the trees shows that ramming has led to a copious development of fibrous roots; the photographs here reproduced give an idea, tho not an adequate one, of this effect. Direct experiments showed that the fibrous and small roots produced in the nursery before lifting play no great part as roots during the subsequent life of the tree; the important point is to induce fresh root-formation, and ramming does this more rapidly than the orthodox method of planting. No harm was done, and sometimes even good resulted, when the old roots were deliberately damaged before planting. . . . . . .

"The reports issued from the Woburn Fruit Farm are always interesting, because they deal with fundamental problems of universal importance, and not merely with local matters. No fruit-grower could afford to make experiments himself on anything like the scale on which they are carried out at Woburn; and fruit-growers everywhere are under an obligation to the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Pickering for investigating their problems for them and publishing the results in so accessible a form."

THE use of kites in weather-forecasting is increasing, as they afford easy means of carrying the instruments of observation into the upper air-currents. A station for this purpose is now maintained by the German Government on Lake Constance, and the results obtained are telegraphed each day to the principal forecasting centers in Germany. Says *Science Abstracts* (London, February 25): "A vessel of 350 horse-power, capable of a speed of nineteen knots, provides facilities for obtaining daily ascents of kites or balloons under practically all conceivable wind conditions. If the wind is too light, the boat is run against it, and thus sufficient relative motion is obtained to enable the kite to be raised. On the other hand, on days of gale the effective wind is reduced to working velocities by running before the wind."

EARLY CHRISTIANS AND CHINESE CHRISTIANS

So far as the Chinese mind is open to the reception of religious truth, its processes resemble those of the early Christians. Hence the light which early Church history and modern missions throw upon each other is most curious. This fact is brought out by a work by Mr. Campbell N. Moody called "The Heathen Heart" (Edinburgh), described by a delegate to the recent Students' Missionary Conference at Liverpool as "one of the finest missionary books ever written." The work is an account of the reception of the Gospel among the Chinese of Formosa by one who was a missionary there. The parallel between the limited assimilative power of the early Christians and of the Chinese is brought out by the writer by means of a quotation from Harnack's "Expansion of Christianity." It reads thus:

> "One person would be brought over by means of the Old Testament, another by the exorcising of demons, a third by the purity of Christian life; others again by the monotheism of Christianity, or by the prospect which is held out of immortality, or by the profundity of its speculations, or by the social standing which it conferred. A complete knowledge of Christian doctrine, which was still a plant of very tender growth in the second century, was certainly the attainment of a small minority. Even the knowledge of the Scriptures remained of necessity the privilege of an individual here and there, owing to their expensiveness and the difficulty of understanding them."

Every part of this statement, says Mr. Moody, is true of Chinese Christians, except that they are won not by the study of the Old Testament, but by the study of the New. When the Gospel sounds on Chinese ears, the writer asserts, it does not find them prepared. While possessing many good qualities, yet—

> "The heathen Chinese may be described as comparatively non-moral. He is comparatively non-religious too. . . . Not only the Christian Scotchman, but even the unchristian, unconverted Scotchman or Englishman is, in many moral and religious aspects, far ahead of even the Christian Chinese. He has been brought up in a Christian atmosphere, he has assimilated Christian sentiments —not the half-formed sentiments of the early Church or Middle Ages, but the developed Christian sentiments of our own time; so that he has a sense of right and wrong, a passion for justice, an admiration for heroism, an indignation against oppression, a dislike for falsehood, a contempt for crookedness and meanness, such as very few Christian Chinese have attained to."

Every thought in the Gospel story is strange and difficult to the Chinaman. A missionary, consequently, has to adjust himself to an entirely new system of effects produced by his teaching:

> "Some of the details of the story of Jesus may perhaps awaken a natural interest; yet the people are apt to move off long before the close, and if they listen to the account of the Crucifixion, it is not always with emotion, often rather with amusement, in general with a very languid attention, so that birth, death, and resurrection are soon alike forgotten. So little do the people know how to value the Gospel narrative, that one is tempted to ask, Why offer them a merchandise for which there is no demand? Why, indeed? Of the Chinese Christians the ordinary average Christians will say: 'they can not understand about Jesus; we tell them about the folly of idolatry, and they understand that.' . . . What most attracts heathen Chinese is apparently the monotheism, and the purity of the life of the Church."

The Chinese, in common with the early Christians, we are told, entirely misunderstand the personal significance of Christ. Further:

> "And, just as in the early Church, there is but little knowledge of the work of the Holy Spirit in convincing men of sin and revealing the things of Christ. . . . As the work of the Son and of the Holy Spirit is so imperfectly understood, there can be no clear view of justification by faith alone. The idea is as foreign to Chinese Christians as it was to Christians of the first three centuries. . . . The truth is that if one wishes to understand the religious life of Chinese in Formosa, or as it seems in China, one must think, not of Protestant Europe in the twentieth century, but of the Roman Empire in the ante-Nicene era, as its Christian life is unconsciously presented by the Fathers, or in the well-known teaching of the twelve Apostles. . . . In studying the history of the early Church we wish to view the Christian writings at their average, to note their fondness for disputing with the heathen the great question of the one true God as against the many false gods, to mark their merely formal references to the death of Christ, with little attempt at explanation or expansion, to observe how they regard the Gospel as a new and improved edition of the Mosaic law, and how, almost from the first, they conceive the Christian life as beginning in baptism, and as being maintained by legal observance of fasting and celibacy, and good works, through which they hope to 'merit' eternal life. Now if one examines the ordinary Chinese Christian, so far at least as he is known to me, one finds in him exactly the same thoughts and tendencies. Like the Apologists he loves to rail at the idols and to exalt the Lord Most High. . . . I mention such things, not by way of disparaging Chinese Christianity, but in order to explain it and to show how it throws light on early Church history, and how early Church history throws light on it."

The Bombay *Guardian*, commenting on this book, observes:

> "Chinese Christians, like ourselves, need gradual, patient teaching. As the great Chinese missionary David Hill remarked, 'Cramming too much food into a child is always an unhealthy process; so cramming all the great truths of Christianity into a Chinaman's mind all at once, before he has had time to digest one, can not foward his spiritual life. One truth thoroughly explained . . . is better than a cursory glance at all Gospel truth.' But if many Chinese Christians are like children in their power to perceive Christian doctrine, they are not so in Christian life. Chinese are great gamblers, but among six hundred communicants not one had ever to be reproved for it. Many among them were reformed opium-smokers, yet only one had fallen back into the bondage of his old habit. 'One marvels ever the more,' says Mr. Moody, 'that those who know so little exhibit so great a change in their lives, as if there dwelt in them, in many of them, a power which they themselves failed to comprehend.' Men with no great knowledge of Christ are yet ready to die for their faith."

JEWISH "CONVERSION" IN RUSSIA—A curious duel is on between Jewish students in Russia and the university authorities. In order to escape the disabilities imposed upon their race Jews have become "converted" to Mohammedanism—by which means they have obtained full admission to universities and other higher educational establishments. But the Minister of the Interior saw through the maneuver, says *The Jewish Comment* (Baltimore), and resolved to put an end to it. He reported the matter to the Senate and asked that august body two questions: "Is it permissible for Jews to abandon the Jewish faith and become Mohammedans?" and "Are Jews who go over to Mohammedanism to be released from the legal disabilities imposed upon them as Jews?" *The Jewish Comment* proceeds:

> "The Senate has now replied that Jews may become Mohammedans (anything, of course, is better than Judaism), but that they are not freed thereby from the disabilities imposed upon them as Jews.
>
> "The Russian authorities are not very consistent in this matter. A Jew who becomes baptized receives the full rights of Christians. Then why, it may be asked, should a Jew who forswears his religion and embraces Mohammedanism be still saddled with all the disabilities attaching to his old creed? The only answer that one can think of is that the object in view is to drive the Russian Jews to the baptismal font, and nowhere else. The idea is not so much to strip them of their Judaism as to clothe them in the garb of Christian dogma. Russia does not want its citizens to exchange one form of heresy for another. It clings to the mad and wicked idea of forcing them all, so far as possible, to a single religious

pattern, and creating a homogeneous State, under the motto, 'One throne, one people, one creed.'

"The marvelous thing is that so few Jews in Russia are lured into the Christian fold by the prospect of release from a galling persecution which closes the door to material advancement and exposes them to perpetual danger. The silent martyrdom of Russian Jewry is, after all, one of the most inspiring instances of religious sacrifice and moral fortitude to be found in history. But we have grown so accustomed to it that we have ceased to appreciate it."

BITTER FRUITS OF RELIGIOUS IGNORANCE

ONE would say that religious teachers would be put upon their mettle in an age such as ours, and that "her custodians would have invented a dozen new devices that they might safeguard the youth against the temptations of our suddenly overgrown cities." In such a tone of sarcasm Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, treats of the failure of our religious education. Enumerating the "tribal ceremonials, the assumption of the Roman toga, the Barmitzvah of the Jews, the First Communion of thousands of children in Catholic Europe, the Sunday-schools of even the least formal of the evangelical sects," she emphasizes the poverty of present-day effort. "How serious the indictment, then," she exclaims in *Religious Education* (Chicago), "which might be brought against a generation of moralists, educators, publicists, and clergymen who had neglected this duty and had even failed to keep the young committed to their charge unspotted from the world, who had indeed turned over to the world, ruthless and materialistic as it is at the present moment, thousands of children in every great city who are obliged either to work out for themselves, as best they may, an actual code of morals, or to get on with none at all." The facts which she brings forward are not greatly less appalling than those we recently quoted concerning the lawlessness of French youth; and the writers in each case explain these things by the lack of religious training. Miss Addams writes:

"Those of us who live in Chicago are obliged to confess that last year there were arrested and brought into court 15,000 young people under the age of twenty, who had failed to keep even the common law of the land. It is said, indeed, that practically the whole machinery here of the grand jury and the criminal court is maintained and operated for the benefit of youths between the ages of thirteen and twenty-three. Men up to ninety years of age commit crimes, but they are not characterized by the recklessness, the bravado, and horror which have stained our records in Chicago. An adult with the most sordid experience of life and the most rudimentary notion of prudence, could not possibly have committed them. Only a utilization of that sudden burst of energy belonging partly to the future, could have achieved them. Only a capture of the imagination and the deepest emotions of youth by what men call religion could have prevented them.

"And yet these 15,000 children had all been subjected to some sort of religious instruction. It had failed, either because it had been perfunctory in its nature and did not result in any psychic impulsion at all, or because it was too detached from life, their teachers forgetting that the young are ever impatient of creeds which do not inspire them to conduct, and that it must be grand, vague, and noble conduct at that.

"Of Lincoln's enlistment of 2,500,000 soldiers, 2,000,000 were under the age of 21, 1,000,000 under the age of 18, and 100,000 under 15. Even in those stirring times when patriotism and high resolve were at the flood, no one responded as 'the boys' did, and the great soul who yearned over them, who refused to shoot the sentinels who slept the sleep of childhood, knew as no one else knew, the precious glowing stuff out of which his army was made. But what of the millions of boys who are now searching for adventurous action, longing to fulfil the same sort of high purpose?

"It is as if we ignored a wistful, over-confident creature who walked through our city streets calling out, 'I am the spirit of Youth, with me all things are possible.' We fail to understand what he wants or even to see his doings, altho his acts are pregnant with meaning and we may either translate them into a sordid chronicle of petty crimes or turn them into a solemn school for civic righteousness. We may either feed the divine fire of youth or we may smother it. We may tend it into a lambent flame with power to make clean and bright our dingy towns, or we may stand stockstill, stupidly staring at the murky fire of crime."

It seems as if the church and the school, she observes, "because they are so reluctant to admit that conduct is the supreme and efficient test of religious validity, had turned over to commercialism itself the teachings upon our most vext social problems." She adds:

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JANE ADDAMS,

Who says that the Church and the school, being reluctant to admit conduct as the test of religious validity, "hand over to commercialism itself the teachings upon our most vext social problems."

"While many young people, and older ones as well, go to the theater if only to see represented, and to hear discust, the themes which seem to them so tragically important, there is no doubt that what they hear there, flimsy and poor as it often is, easily becomes their actual moral guide. In moments of moral crisis, they turn to the sayings of the hero who found himself in a similar plight. The sayings may not be profound, but they are at least applicable to conduct.

"A dozen plays are on the stage at the present moment whose titles might be easily translated into proper headings for sociological lectures or sermons:

"1. 'The Battle' might be called 'The Need for Model Tenements.'

"2. 'The Melting-Pot,' 'The Value of Immigration.'

"3. 'The Easiest Way,' 'The Entrenchments of the Social Evil.'

"4. 'The Strong People,' 'A Strike and Its Unfair Suppression.'

"5. 'The Man of the Hour,' 'An Effort to Combat Municipal Corruption.'

"6. 'The Lion and the Mouse,' 'The Ruthless Methods of Big Business.'

"7. 'The Dawn of To-morrow,' 'Optimism as a Rectifier of Social Wrongs.'

"8. 'The Third Degree,' 'Sweating in Police Courts Resulting in False Confession.'

"9. 'Salvation Nell' has been called, rightly or wrongly, 'The Divine Comedy of the Poor.'

"10. 'The Writing on the Wall,' 'An Exposition of the Methods of Trinity Church in Administrating Its Property.' (As this play, however, is still being tested in Philadelphia, a New-Yorker would say it was not yet before the public.)

"11. 'Sampson,' 'The Results of Frenzied Finance.'

"12. 'The Flag Station,' 'The Accidents Resulting from Long Hours of Labor.'

"This list does not even mention the plays of Ibsen, Shaw, and Hauptman, which deal so directly with moral issues, that the moralists themselves wince under their teachings and declare them brutal."

Tho we say in despair sometimes, she concludes, that, because we are a people who hold such varied creeds, there are not enough of one religious faith to secure anything, yet—

"The truth is that it is easy to unite for action people who have been subjected to varied types of religious education if that education has been genuine. It is possible to excite enthusiasm even in a hard old man, if his youthful heart has once been filled by the fervor of that willing devotion, which genuine religion always generates in the human breast. It is comparatively easy to enlarge a moral concept, but extremely difficult to give it to an adult for the first time, as those of you, for instance, who have had experience with certain legislators, can testify. We are failing to meet the requirements of our industrial life with courage and success simply because we do not realize that unless we establish that humane legislation which has its roots in a consideration for human life, our industrialism itself will fall behind. It is suffering from inbreeding, growing ever more unrestrained and more ruthless. It would seem obvious that in order to secure relief in a community dominated by commercial ideals, that an appeal must be made to the old religious sanctions for human conduct, that we must reach motives more substantial and enduring than the mere fleeting experiences of one phase of modern industry which vainly imagines that its growth would be curtailed if the health of its employees were guarded by the State."

A REMEDY FOR GODLESS SCHOOLS

SECTARIAN suspicion is the big hindrance that keeps moral instruction out of the public schools, says an editorial writer in the Chicago *Interior*. "Unless the schools are held absolutely secular," he declares, "Protestants are sure Catholics would somehow sneak in Catholic doctrines. Catholics on their part think the Protestants would use the chance to spread obnoxious Protestant ideas. Lutherans are suspicious of Methodists, and Presbyterians of Lutherans, and so on endlessly. And Jews are jealous of all sorts of Christians." Amid this network of jealousies there seems to be little hope for the child, unless sectarian distrust can be wiped out. The writer tries to lay the bogy that opposing parties seem to raise by asserting that "the schools are never going to be any sect's schools or any party's schools." "Neither are they going to be divided up among sects and parties." Feeling that he has a panacea for the ills that afflict us, he writes:

> "What the nation needs preeminently to-day, to make possible the introduction of morality-teaching into practical public-school work, is the formulation of a governing principle for the policy so broad, so just, so sane, and so sound that the truth of it will challenge, as it will enable, moral-minded men of all religious beliefs —even of none—to get together on it.
>
> "And such a getting together is no vain dream either; it can be realized. 'All who believe that it's every bit as important to train a child's conscience in school as to train his intellect, stand up!' Just think what an answer you'd get. You could afford after that to ignore the minority. There wouldn't be much minority except inhabitants of penitentiaries and madhouses and suitable candidates for the same.
>
> "And isn't this a substantial enough point of agreement to rally men around for common action? Once free of pettish anxieties for their sectarian or individualistic peculiarities of belief and non-belief, American men could attain a bigger unity in this line than any other issue of American life could promise.
>
> "For while Americans differ so vastly about their parties and their churches, they are pretty close to a unit in wishing their children to be honest and true and pure—even when they are not very moral themselves.
>
> "*So all that's wanting to crystallize this potential unity is for some voice to speak such a great, honest, open word about it as will bridge over all suspicion between sects and religions, and convince them all alike that there lies herein a common interest for all to uphold in joint harmony—that they can uphold it, when they understand it, without sacrifice of or apology for their distinctive convictions.*"

He asks the Protestant denominations especially to "clear themselves of the suspicious disposition toward religionists of other names and ways of thought," to purge out "every remnant of self-aggrandizing spirit in their own attitude toward the public schools," to "recognize the common civic proprietorship of all good citizens in the popular education system," and seek to "mark out the ground of industrial interest in public morality that belongs alike to all who love their country and the children of the nation's homes."

ATTACKS ON NEW ENGLAND'S SABBATH

THE New England Sunday is passing through a critical period, evidenced by the fact that twenty or more adverse Lord's-day bills have been before the legislatures. It is in serious danger from the persistent encroachments of greed and sport, says the editor of *The Defender* (Boston), a magazine published by the New England Sabbath Protective League. In Vermont a bill to open certain places of trade was only recently defeated. In New Hampshire a bill is being fought by friends of the Lord's day because it presents opportunities of Sabbath desecration in permitting "music," "lectures pertaining to religious subjects," or work "for benevolent purposes," "works of necessity or mercy." The people of Massachusetts, it is asserted, "have learned through several years of experience, that a great variety of Sabbath desecration lies hidden" under such general terms. In Connecticut five bills are before the Judiciary Committee. One "relieves the conscientious Jew or Seventh-Day believer from the liability to prosecution if he conducts his business on Sunday, providing he files a written notice of his belief with the prosecuting attorney." Another relieves "the dealers in newspapers, who have had an established place of business for the sale of papers for the period of one year, from prosecution." Still another aims to permit Sunday baseball within the limits of the city of New Haven, while a bill for Hartford is sufficiently comprehensive as to be described as the "wide open bill." A substitute bill for this latter one adds "the principles of necessity and mercy to the specifications of the present law," but the "General Committee on Sabbath Observance of the State stands by the law as it is, and is doing its best to retain it unchanged." In Massachusetts the number of bills to repeal or weaken certain features of the present statutes, seventeen in all, are said to be "almost double those of any previous year." We read further:

> "All but four of them are of a commercial nature. These four are House 274, submitting the question of Sabbath Observance to local option; House 1,153 and 1,158 ask that baseball, golf, tennis, skating, etc., be legalized; House 513 would legalize Sunday charitable entertainments in private dwellings. The other thirteen bills are commercial in nature. Senate Nos. 5 and 149 and House Nos. 97, 137, and 272 are of the same general character, all seeking to legalize the sale of fruit on Sunday and some of them adding 'flowers,' 'meat, butter,' etc., an entirely unnecessary enlargement of the already overdone Sunday trade. House No. 273 would permit newsdealers to sell ice-cream, etc., on Sunday, but this was opposed by the newsdealers' organization, as well as by the League. House 327 would permit the sale and delivery on the Lord's day of automobile supplies. House 333 would permit the Sunday sale of intoxicating liquors in no-license cities and towns. House bills 627, 634, 806, and 1,003 were introduced by or for the Jews for the purpose of opening stores and shops, including work and butcher-shops on Sunday. House 996 would legalize certain Sunday work in the nature of repairs on plumbing, heating, or ventilating apparatus, all of which is now legal, when necessary. Nos. 327 and 333 have been reported 'leave to withdraw,' and we trust that the same report will follow in case of the other bills."

The legitimate result of the present tendency, says the writer, "is not merely the destruction of the sacred day but also of the weekly day of rest." It was admitted at one of the hearings, he says, that an abolition of all Lord's-day laws was the end sought." He declares:

> "More attention should be given to the protection of Sunday by church people, working people, and good citizens, not only by consistent lives but also by wise offensive and defensive methods. If one-tenth as much time and money were spent in defending our Lord's day, as in advocating temperance, public opinion would be thoroughly aroused on this vital subject—vital to the permanent progress of temperance reform and every other moral and religious enterprise."

AN IMMORTALIZER OF THE BEAUTIES OF ITALY

MARION CRAWFORD left behind him forty completed works in the field of letters, an enormous company of admiring readers, and a village full of mourning neighbors. From the King of Italy to the simplest inhabitant of Sant Angelo di Sorrento, where the Villa Crawford stands, Italians are remembering the "illustrious and honorary citizen who immortalized the beauties of Italy in his works." These words were part of a manifesto issued by the Mayor of Sant Angelo after the novelist's death on April 9. Crawford was an American, but was born in Italy and will rest in its soil. His father was a well-known sculptor, Thomas C. Crawford, one of the "precursors," as Mr. Henry James phrases it, of that now large body of American expatriates. His mother was a sister of Julia Ward Howe and of "Sam" Ward, famous in earlier New-York days as a clubman and gourmet. It was Sam Ward, indeed, who started Crawford upon his career as a novelist. He was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Cambridge, England. He experimented with life and seemed most disposed to turn his gift for languages to use in the academic field. The New York *Sun* tells his story:

"In 1879 Mr. Crawford went to India to continue his study of Sanscrit and to edit the *Indian Herald* at Allahabad for two years. He also corresponded for various newspapers. Later he went to Italy and then came to New York, where he worked for *The Times* as literary critic and also wrote for *The North American Review*. He became a novelist by accident. He had met in India a man named Jacobs who, acting for an English syndicate, had sold the largest diamond in the world to the Nizam of Hyderabad for $240,000. When the British Government heard of it there was a protest, Britain contending that the Nizam as a petty ruler had no business to spend such a sum for a jewel when there were so many better uses for the money in his territory. A large instalment of the money had been paid, but after this protest the Nizam tried to crawl out of his bargain. The syndicate, however, would not let him do so and the case went into the English courts.

F. MARION CRAWFORD,

Who "might be classed with Bulwer-Lytton, except that he did not pose as a pseudo-philosopher and he made no parade of his erudition."

"Crawford while in New York told this story to his uncle Sam Ward, who liked it greatly and urged him to make a short story out of it and publish it. Crawford wrote one which Uncle Sam liked, but the author did not like it, and he rewrote it in fuller form. This was 'Mr. Isaacs,' which swept at once into great popularity and turned its author into his life-work of novelist and historian."

Crawford was the product of changed literary conditions which have made novel-writing a profession, says an editorial writer in the Philadelphia *Press*. "He was gifted with a remarkable aptitude for story-telling, and his novels appeared with amazing rapidity." For a few years, says this writer, "his art ripened; but progress halted at a point far short of a talent of the first order." Proceeding:

"Yet most of Crawford's novels, especially the earlier studies of Roman society, disclosed a searching knowledge of human nature and a cleverness in character-portrayal equaled by few of his contemporaries and surpassed only by the great novelists. What the author of 'Saracinesca,' 'Sant Ilario,' 'A Roman Singer,' and 'A Cigaret-Maker's Romance' might have done if he had been more sparing in production is a futile speculation. He chose to be prolific, and he accomplished a vast amount for the entertainment of hundreds of thousands of readers.

"These novels and romances reached a high average. Their merit surpassed that attained by Anthony Trollope or Charles Reade. Mr. Crawford might fairly be classified with Bulwer-Lytton, except that he did not pose as a pseudo-philosopher and he made no parade of his erudition such as caused Bulwer-Lytton to take on something of the character of a literary mountebank. That Mr. Crawford had the dramatic instinct without the craft was clearly proved by his books on the one hand and his failure in attempts at play-writing on the other.

"Mr. Crawford loved Italy, he knew her history, her art, her craftsmanship, and he understood the spirit of her people. These things enter into his novels and are found in his more formal works on Rome, Venice, and Sicily. He lived a quiet and unassuming life, constantly employed in congenial work. In the ordinary sense of the term, he was not an expatriate, because he was born in Italy, tho much of his early education was received in America.

"The dead novelist's example remains as a valuable heritage to young men contemplating the intellectual life. It shows more clearly than volumes of preachment that faithful, enjoyable work in scholarly retirement is no less possible to-day than in any former generation, and that the literary worker of our time wisely leads the normal life of his fellow men, winning the affection and esteem of neighbors and friends by a rectitude of conduct which has nothing in common with old conventions of the disorderliness of genius."

A THRUST AT MRS. WARD'S FAME

A PROFESSOR of English literature at Yale is evidently tired of carrying his burden of chivalrous silence and thinks it "high time that somebody spoke out his mind about Mrs. Humphry Ward." He looks upon Mrs. Ward's "prodigious vogue" as one of the *most extraordinary literary phenomena of our* day. He seems to feel himself deafened by the "roar of approval that greets the publication of every new novel from her pen," and finds it "pathetic to contemplate the reverent awe of her army of worshipers." Prof. William Lyon Phelps, whose words we are quoting from the April *Forum*, hastens to disclaim any intention to "attack a dignified and successful author," but goes on in a strain which can only be interpreted as a desire to relieve the intelligent element of our reading population from some peculiar obsession. The vogue of Mrs. Ward seems to him in some respects "more unfortunate than the vogue of the late lamented Duchess, of Laura Jean Libbey, of Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, of Marie Corelli, and of Hall Caine." These writers survive by a law that is perfectly understandable. But the case seems different with Mrs. Ward. He says:

"Whatever she is, she is not vulgar, sensational, or cheap; she has never made the least compromise with her moral ideals, nor has she ever attempted to play to the gallery. Her constituency is made up largely of serious-minded, highly respectable people, who live in good homes, who are fairly well read, and who ought to know the difference between ordinary and extraordinary literature. Her books have had a bad effect in blurring this distinction in the popular mind; for while she has never written a positively bad book—with the possible exception of 'Bessie Costrell'—I feel confident that she has never written supremely well; that compared with the great masters of fiction she becomes immediately insignificant. If there ever was a successful writer whose work shows industry and talent rather than genius, that writer is Mrs. Ward. If there ever was a successful writer whose work is ordinary rather than extraordinary, it is Mrs. Ward."

Subjecting her books to systematic critical analysis, this professor, who was conspicuous a dozen or so years ago for a course of lectures on English fiction, finds no humor in Mrs. Ward. As a result of this deficiency she "seldom gets the right point of view," and suffers because "the lack of humor in a writer destroys the sense of proportion." She is also, we are told, "too sadly serious," and "her books are devoid of charm." "Mrs. Ward works like a well-trained and high-class graduate student who is engaged in the preparation of a doctor's thesis." Professor Phelps, however, sees that this description does not do her full justice, so he adds that "she is not only a student, she is a journalist; she is a special correspondent on politics and theology; but she is not a creative writer." About her characters there is "a sameness." "In almost any of her books we are sure to meet the studious intellectual young man . . . all essentially the same, tiresome, dull, heavy . . . what a pity they were not intended as satires!" Then as a foil "we have the Byronic, clever, romantic, sentimental, insincere man—who always degenerates or dies in a manner that exalts the dull and superior virtues of his antagonist." The women of her stories have "the same suspicious resemblance so characteristic of her heroes." One type is "physically beautiful, intensely eager for morality and justice, with an extraordinary fund of information, and an almost insane desire to impart it." Over against her is "the frivolous, mischief-making, would-be brilliant, and actually vulgar woman, who makes much trouble for the heroine and ultimately more for herself." With all this, added to what he believes to be "the standard mediocrity of her novels," how, asks Professor Phelps, shall we account for their enormous vogue? Here is his own theory:

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE,

Who would have died poet laureate of England, it is asserted, had he not written "Poems and Ballads."

> "The fact is, whether we like it or not, that she is one of the most widely read of all living novelists. Well, in the first place, she is absolutely respectable and safe. It is assuredly to her credit that she has never stooped for popularity. She has never descended to melodrama, clap-trap, or indecency. She is never spectacular and declamatory like Marie Corelli, and she is never morally offensive like some popular writers who might be mentioned. She writes for a certain class of readers whom she thoroughly understands: they are the readers who abhor both vulgarity and pruriency, and who like to enter vicariously, as they certainly do in her novels, into the best English society. In her social functions her readers can have the pleasure of meeting prime ministers, lords, and all the dwellers in Mayfair, and they know that nothing will be said that is shocking or improper. Her books can safely be recommended to young people, and they reflect the current movement of English thought as well as could be done by a standard English review. She has a well-furnished and highly developed intellect; she is deeply read; she makes her readers think that they are thinking. She tries to make up for artistic deficiencies by an immense amount of information. Fifty years ago it is probable that she would not have written novels at all, but rather thoughtful and intellectual critical essays, for which her mind is admirably fitted. She unconsciously chose the novel simply because the novel has been during the last thirty years the chief channel of literary expression. But in spite of her popularity it should never be forgotten that the novel is an art form, not a medium for doctrinaires.
>
> "Then, with her sure hand on the pulse of the public, she is always intensely modern, intensely contemporary; again like a well-trained journalist. She knows exactly what society is talking about, for *she* emphatically belongs to it. This is once more a reason why so many people believe that she holds the key to great problems of social life, and that her next book will give the solution. Many think that her forthcoming book on America, carefully worked up during her visit here, will give the final word on American social life. Both England and the United States will at last find out what the word American really means. .
>
> "Mrs. Ward is an exceedingly talented, scholarly, and thoughtful woman, of lofty aims and actuated only by noble motives; she is hungry for intellectual food, reading both old texts and the daily papers with avidity. She has a highly trained, sensitive, critical mind—but she is destitute of the divine spark of genius. Her books are the books of to-day, not of to-morrow; for while the political and religious questions of to-day are of temporary interest, the themes of the world's great novels are what Richardson called 'love and nonsense, men and women'—and these are eternal."

AMERICAN VIEWS OF SWINBURNE

SWINBURNE'S life in letters has been a long-drawn-out literary tragedy, observes a writer in the Boston *Transcript*. His life, which ended April 10 at Putney-on-the-Thames, was "a tale of undeserved neglect and failure, so far as either popularity or pecuniary success is concerned," continues this writer, who thinks the tragedy "was largely owing to that violence of expression and intensity of feeling which carried him beyond the 'saving common sense' which his brother poet, Tennyson, rated among the ideal and sublime qualities." In the sixties Swinburne raised a hue and cry by the publication of "Poems and Ballads." But for that volume, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, he "would have died yesterday poet laureate of England." Another journal recalls that nearer the eve of that election his "republicanism appeared to find expression in a poem in which many persons thought they perceived an invitation to the nihilists to make away with the Czar of Russia." An inquiry was made in the House of Commons as to whether the poet should be prosecuted for inciting murder, but the Speaker replied that the House had "no control over the poet Swinburne." The poet's irresponsibility led him to shock British prejudice too often to warrant his preferment in his native land. Such is the interpretation placed by American journals upon his career; we shall see what the British say when the mails bring their utterances. With a touch of sarcasm the Boston *Transcript* comments upon the accepted British view:

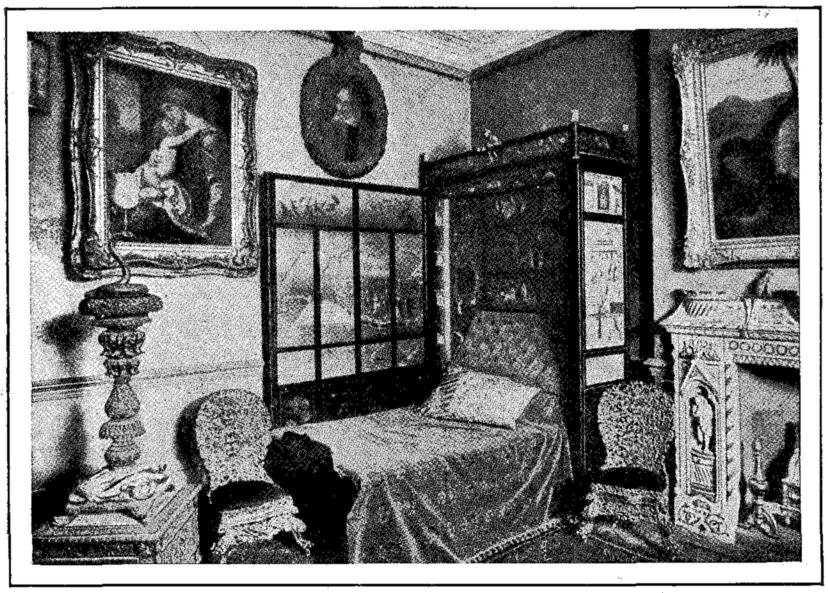
> "To have been the forerunner of what long afterward came to be loathed as the so-called 'Fleshly School' of British poets is supposed to have shut Swinburne out from the chance of succeeding Lord Tennyson as poet-laureate in 1892. It is still what first occurs to the popular mind when Swinburne is mentioned—it is even the basis of an adjective employed to describe an objectionable manner of literary license. A sermon might be written for a literary pulpit—employing Swinburne as the terrible example of the ease with which a great genius can enter into eclipse under that one unpardonable indiscretion of putting into imperishable words certain elements of life and experience, notwithstanding that they are 'the end of every man's desire' and that poetry is a passion for truth as well as a passion for beauty. Whitman is another case in point, and it might be argued from the fact that the American has carried his bravado with ever-increasing fame, while Swinburne sank under his, that the author of 'Leaves of Grass' was indeed the greater poet of the two, as Emerson believed. . . . . . .
>
> "Last year the Nobel prize fell to Mr. Swinburne—the same award that had been given to Kipling the year before, and it was understood that this tardy consolation prize came at an opportune time, considering the condition of his affairs in his seventy-second year. It is an eternally melancholy fate—that of the greatest singers! The Latins had a proverb on their poverty. The other day one of the very noblest singers Britain ever gave birth to, John

Davidson, wandered off in a 'mysterious disappearance,' which is still a mystery—and it was found that he had nothing but the British Government pension to poets ($500 a year) to depend on. And he as well as Swinburne, tho from the opposite side of the political field, had interpreted the love of the English people for freedom and England and the sea as none but great Englishmen can."

Less enthusiastic in appreciation is an editorial writer in the New York *Tribune*. Swinburne, he says—

"took the world by storm because he was a born singer, and the world will long cherish many of his songs. But never was there a more uneven singer, never was there one who so frequently opened his lips because he was enamored of the sound of his own voice, and, while seeming to pour his soul abroad, really inflicted upon his hearers mere sound and fury. In his last years, both in verse and prose, he gave himself up to a kind of querulous verbosity which disgusted friend and foe alike, and made men marvel at the lessons which could be given in the art of sinking by a writer who once had soared. The truth is that if Swinburne had soared, it had rarely been on the pinions of a poet of the noblest inspiration. We say that with a full sense of the classical exaltation to be found in 'Atalanta in Calydon,' with a full sense of the note of rhythmic splendor which he struck in the choruses of that remarkable work. If he had, in his most characteristic writings, adhered to the lofty spirit there disclosed, he might, perhaps, have taken rank with the highest—but he would not have been Swinburne. He had ideas, he had learning, and he had dramatic force. His plays are there to show that with these resources he strove to satisfy a high ambition. Yet not all the brilliant passages that can be extracted from them weigh for a moment in the balance against his lyrics, and those, while all compact, in many instances, of exquisite music, too often lack the spiritual fire which is the mark of the supremest poet.

"It would be idle to underestimate their magic. Swinburne at his best is melody married to the perfume of the roses, to the flash of sunshine or the gleam of the moonlight on the sea. For that gift the world is grateful. But as we detach ourselves from contemplation of the sensuous beauty of his verse, and, seeing him in the long perspective of the Victorian era, remember his immediate predecessors, Wordsworth and Byron and Keats and Shelley, and remember also contemporaries of his like Arnold, we can not but feel how far he was from touching the deeps those writers all explored. That is why he seems to us less the crowned master, going to his long rest and to an assured immortality, than the exuberant minstrel who has had his hour upon the stage and may or may not be held in honor forever."

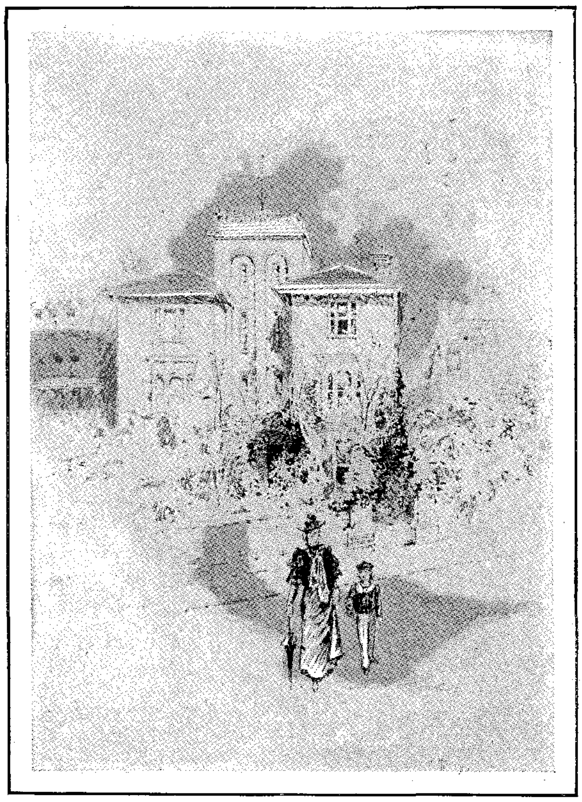


From James Douglas' Life of Theodore Watts-Dunton, John Lane Company, Publishers.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF "THE PINES."

Showing some of the famous Chinese furniture presented by Rossetti and described in Watts-Dunton's novel, "Aylwin."

His life was uneventful, but the main features are well summarized in the Springfield *Republican* in these words:



From James Douglas' Life of Theodore Watts-Dunton, John Lane Company, Publishers.

"THE PINES,"

The house Swinburne long occupied with his friend, Theodore Watts-Dunton, and where the end came.

"Mr. Swinburne was the son of Admiral Swinburne, of the Royal Navy, of a family of rank, and Jane Henrietta, daughter of the third earl of Ashburnham. He was thus in a place in life which enabled him to follow his own bent. He was schooled at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; and there he was, as at Eton, a capricious and vagarious student, being prominent in the Union, whose membership included Rossetti, Burne-Jones, William Morris, and others of that imaginative school of poets. He was then a slight and delicately built youth, red-haired, and with only a few sparse hairs on his chin, and a weak mouth and chin.

"In his age, tho he could not acquire great presence, being only about as tall as Whistler (five feet or so), he had a fine gray beard, and his abundant hair had turned white.

"He did not complete his college course, but he was a good classical scholar, and he subsequently became familiar with several languages, especially the French. He traveled, and meeting Walter Savage Landor in Florence, dwelt beside him for some time, but certainly without effect on his poetic predilections, for the cold beauty of Landor's verse is far removed from his own, except for the exception, 'Atalanta in Calydon,' which may have derived something from the greater Grecian. He dwelt in England, and in practical retirement nearly all his life, and for the last quarter of a century he and his friend, the critic and poet Theodore Watts-Dunton, had lived together. The events of his life, as those of poet and artist must be, are his works—the books he published and their succession. So that any biography, however brief, must be one of criticism."

Specimens of his poetry are given in another department of this issue. The list of his works includes:

"The Queen Mother," and "Rosamond," 1861; "Atalanta in Calydon," 1865; "Chastelard, a Tragedy," 1865; "Poems and Ballads," 1866; "A Song of Italy," 1867; "Siena: A Poem," 1868; "William Blake: A Critical Essay," 1868; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic," 1870; "Songs Before Sunrise," 1871; "Under the Microscope," 1872; "Bothwell: A Tragedy," 1874; "Essays and Studies," 1875; "George Chapman:

A Critical Essay," 1875; "Songs of Two Nations," 1875; "Erechtheus: A Tragedy," 1876; "A Note on Charlotte Brontë," 1877; "A Study of Shakespeare," 1879; "The Modern Heptalogie," 1880; "Songs of the Springtides," 1880; "Mary Stuart: A Tragedy," 1881; "Tristram of Lyonesse and Other Poems," 1882; "A Century of Roundels," 1883; "A Midsummer Holiday and Other Poems," 1884; "Marino Faliero: A Tragedy," 1885; "Prose Miscellanies," 1886; "A Study of Victor Hugo," 1886; "Locrine: A Tragedy," 1887; "Study of Ben Jonson," 1890; "Sisters: A Tragedy," 1892; "Astrophel and Other Poems," 1894; "Studies in Prose and Poetry," 1894; "A Tale of Baden," 1896; "Rosamond, Queen of the Lombards," 1899.

In 1904-5 he published a collected edition of his poems and dramas in eleven volumes, with a dedicatory epistle to Theodore Watts-Dunton. In 1905 his novel "Love's Cross Currents" and a new edition of William Blake were published. "A Critical Essay, with Prefatory Note," appeared in 1906, and "The Duke of Gandia" in 1908.

A YEAR OF DUAL OPERA RULE

THE close of the opera season at the Metropolitan has brought about one capitulation in the field of warfare. Through the incapacity of Mr. Caruso to sing on the Western tour of the company, the Metropolitan management were forced to turn to Mr. Hammerstein, and through his acquiescence were enabled to engage Giovanni Zenatello to sing in Mr. Caruso's stead. His appearances will be specially noticed as "by the courtesy of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein," which courtesy is met by Mr. Dippel of the Metropolitan with the desire for reciprocation. The "vocal shipwreck" of Mr. Caruso is noted by Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, as a "painful and pitiful incident of the season." "Whether the injury to his voice is temporary or permanent can not be said, but the collapse which has come has been apprehended for two or three years by all who could appreciate how he was doing violence to his wonderful voice by vicious use of it." Other troublous incidents of the past season at this house have resulted from the "internecine troubles in the management" of which Mr. Henderson in *The Sun* speaks thus:

> "These troubles were the immediate result of bungling on the part of directors. The contention between Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel was brought about by misunderstandings on both sides as to the precise official duties of each. All this has been sufficiently discust. At the close of the season it is important to note that every successful presentation of opera in German has met with determined opposition and scathing comment from that party of directors who have yearned most ardently to see the Metropolitan remodeled on the Scala pattern. Instead of being glad that artistic results were achieved, these men have resented the unavoidable public verdict awarding the credit for these admirable performances to Andreas Dippel.
>
> "It is now expected that as a reward for having focused upon himself by such means the limelight of newspaper publicity, he will next season be deprived of some of his opportunities for activity in the German opera field. Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Toscanini will superintend several German productions, and if Mr. Dippel is good, he may be allowed to mount 'Romeo et Juliette' or a new 'Rigoletto.'
>
> "Every newspaper comment praising any work of the administrative manager has been construed as a partizan utterance and has been resented accordingly. All this merely makes experienced critics laugh. They care not a farthing about the squabbles of the Montagues and Capulets, except in so far as they make good stories for the reporters and provide topics for pertinent comment. It was not the fault of the critics that Mr. Dippel succeeded with certain performances. No one objected to the praise of Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Toscanini."

The achievements in presenting the German portion of the repertoire have been of such a fine quality, Mr. Aldrich points out in *The Times*, that there is no intention of revolutionizing the policy prevailing at the Metropolitan in recent years and of limiting the scope of its offerings to the Italian and French schools, or of reverting to the earlier practise of singing the more popular German operas in Italian, thus putting them out of reach of singers best fitted to interpret them. The record of particular achievements of the season reads much the same as previous pages of operatic history. There has been the average number of broken promises. Mr. Aldrich goes over the field in these words:

> "In the matter of producing new works the season has not been remarkably brilliant, and it has seen about half the promises made at the beginning of the season unfulfilled at the end of it. Nine new operas were announced for the season: D'Albert's 'Tiefland,' Catalani's 'La Wally,' Converse's 'The Pipe of Desire,' Laparra's 'La Habanera,' Puccini's 'Le Villi,' Tschaikowsky's 'La Dama di Picche,' and either Goldmark's 'Cricket on the Hearth' or Humperdinck's 'Children of the King.' There was a real intention of producing all these, undoubtedly; scenery was provided and preliminary rehearsals were held of some of the operas that were not given. But the old trouble of lack of time, lack of room, lack of opportunity, and of various things, appeared at the last moment, and only four of the promised new works were given.
>
> "Of these the only one to make an unequivocal success was Smetana's 'Bartered Bride,' of which the melodic freshness, the merriment, the exuberant spirit, the new and unaccustomed charm of the Bohemian atmosphere, and the evident reality of the enthusiasm with which the music was sung, the action carried on, the dances danced, and the orchestral part played under Mr. Mahler's direction made an impression that was different from anything experienced at the Metropolitan in a long time. Seldom has a new production there been received with the obvious pleasure and sympathy that greeted the first production of 'The Bartered Bride.'
>
> "Of Catalani's 'La Wally,' an excellent and carefully prepared performance was given; but the opera, notwithstanding the devotion with which Mr. Toscanini threw himself into the task, made little impression on the public, and did not disclose either a strong or a new inspiration. It was comprehensible how, in its day, 'La Wally' might have made its mark, but the day has passed.
>
> "So has the day of 'Le Villi,' if it ever had one. No doubt something of the influence of Puccini's name was counted on to carry this little first attempt through to success, and no doubt this name had some effect. But the work itself is obviously the first striving of a real talent to find itself, still groping. It was interesting for those who were disposed to look upon it curiously as a contribution to the history of Puccini's development, and of the development of the young Italian school. But most people do not go to the opera in this frame of mind; and 'Le Villi' offered only a mild pleasure in and of itself.
>
> "Neither did D'Albert's 'Tiefland' succeed in fixing itself in the public regard. The work has strong qualities, which were recognized; it also has weaknesses, and especially it had a handicap in its form, in the long prolog and first act conjoined, which required attention on the part of the audience for an hour and a half at the beginning, and in the fact that the strength of its climax came only at the end, when some were gone and those remaining wearied."

Upon the question of American music Mr. Reginald De Koven, the composer, makes some pertinent remarks in the New York *World*. We quote:

> "As regards American music, the Metropolitan Opera House this season had the opportunity to take a definite and popular stand, which it certainly failed to take advantage of. In the first place, by its unexplained failure to produce the long-promised opera by an American composer, Converse's 'Pipe of Desire,' which would have been a decided step toward the assumption of that national position as an opera-house which should be the ambition of its management, and, secondly, in the very unfair financial conditions of the competition for a prize to be awarded to the best American grand opera, which excellent idea, had it been properly formulated in a way to accord better with its apparent purpose of encouraging national musical art, would have marked the season with a white stone. The apparent practical abandonment of any idea of opera in English also is a discouraging result of the present season. That an English-speaking nation will in time demand its opera in the vernacular is a question that has been often discust in this column, and if the outlook at present appears most problematical, I am still of opinion that to opera in English we will inevitably come, and that possibly its most hopeful chance will be within the walls of the New Theater, a possibility that I most earnestly recommend to the consideration of the management of that institution."

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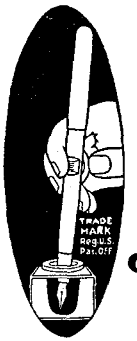
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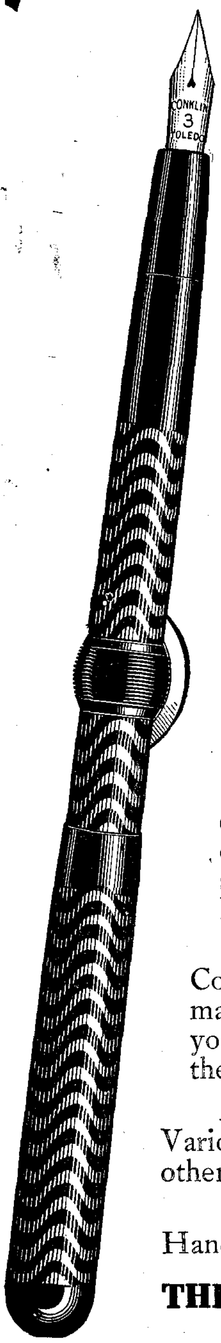

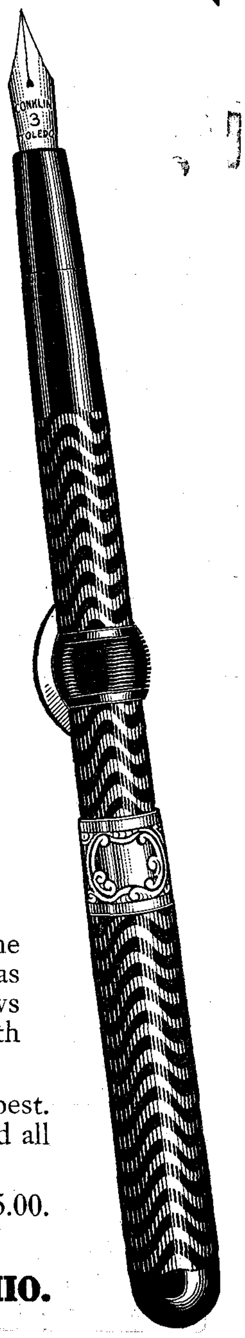

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POEMS BY SWINBURNE

THE GARDEN OF PROSERPINE

Here, where the world is quiet;
  Here, where all trouble seems
Dead winds' and spent waves' riot
  In doubtful dreams of dreams;
I watch the green field growing
For reaping folk and sowing,
For harvest-time and mowing,
  A sleepy world of streams.

I am tired of tears and laughter,
  And men that laugh and weep
Of what may come hereafter
  For men that sow to reap:
I am weary of days and hours,
Blown buds of barren flowers,
Desires and dreams and powers
  And everything but sleep.

Here life has death for neighbor,
  And far from eye or ear
Wan waves and wet winds labor,
  Weak ships and spirits steer:
They drive adrift, and whither
They wot not who make thither;
But no such winds blow hither,
  And no such things grow here.

No growth of moor or coppice,
  No heather-flower or vine,
But bloomless buds of poppies,
  Green grapes of Proserpine;
Pale beds of blowing rushes,
Where no leaf blooms or blushes,
Save this whereout she crushes
  For dead men deadly wine.

Pale, without name or number,
  In fruitless fields of corn,
They bow themselves and slumber
  All night till light is born;
And like a soul belated,
In hell and heaven unmated,
By cloud and mist abated
  Comes out of darkness morn.

Tho one were strong as seven,
  He too with death shall dwell,
Nor wake with wings in heaven,
  Nor weep for pains in hell;
Tho one were fair as roses,
His beauty clouds and closes;
And well tho love reposes,
  In the end it is not well.

Pale, beyond porch and portal,
  Crowned with calm leaves, she stands
Who gathers all things mortal
  With cold immortal hands;
Her languid lips are sweeter
Than love's who fears to greet her,
To men that mix and meet her
  From many times and lands.

She waits for each and other,
  She waits for all men born;
Forgets the earth her mother,
  The life of fruits and corn;
And spring and seed and swallow
Take wing for her, and follow
Where summer song rings hollow
  And flowers are put to scorn.

There go the loves that wither,
  The old loves with wearier wings;
And all dead years draw thither,
  And all disastrous things:
Dead dreams of days forsaken,
Blind buds that snows have shaken,
Wild leaves that winds have taken,
  Red strays of ruined springs.

We are not sure of sorrow,
  And joy was never sure;
To-day will die to-morrow;
  Time stoops to no man's lure;
And love, grown faint and fretful,
With lips but half regretful
Sighs, and with eyes forgetful
  Weeps that no loves endure.

From too much love of living,
  From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving
  Whatever gods may be.
That no life lives forever;
That dead men rise up never;
That even the weariest river
  Winds somewhere safe to sea.

Then star nor sun shall waken,
  Nor any change of light;
Nor sound of waters shaken,
  Nor any sound or sight;
Nor winter leaves nor vernal,
Nor days nor things diurnal;
Only the sleep eternal
  In an eternal night.

THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER

FROM "THE TRIUMPH OF TIME"

I will go back to the great sweet mother—
  Mother and lover of men, the Sea.
I will go down to her, I and none other,
  Close with her, kiss her, and mix her with me;
Cling to her, strive with her, hold her fast.
O fair white mother, in days long past
Born without sister, born without brother,
  Set free my soul as thy soul is free.

O fair green-girdled mother of mine,
  Sea, that are clothed with the sun and the rain,
Thy sweet hard kisses are strong like wine,
  Thy large embraces are keen like pain.
Save me and hide me with all thy waves,
  Find me one grave of thy thousand graves,
Those pure cold populous graves of thine,—
  Wrought without hand in a world without stain.

I shall sleep, and move with the moving ships,
  Change as the winds change, veer in the tide;
My lips will feast on the foam of thy lips,
  I shall rise with thy rising, with thee subside;
Sleep, and not know if she be, if she were,—
Filled full with life to the eyes and hair,
As a rose is full filled to the rose-leaf tips
  With splendid summer and perfume and pride.

This woven raiment of nights and days,
  Were it once cast off and unwound from me,
Naked and glad would I walk in thy ways,
  Alive and aware of thy waves and thee;
Clear of the whole world, hidden at home,
Clothed with the green, and crowned with the foam,
A pulse of the life of thy straits and bays,
  A vein in the heart of the streams of the sea.

ÉTUDE REALISTE

I.

A baby's feet, like sea-shells pink,
  Might tempt, should Heaven see meet,
An angel's lips to kiss, we think,
  A baby's feet.

Like rose-hued sea-flowers toward the heat
  They stretch and spread and wink
Their ten soft buds that part and meet.

No flower-bells that expand and shrink
  Gleam half so heavenly sweet
As shine on life's untrodden brink—
  A baby's feet.

II.

A baby's hands, like rosebuds furl'd,
  Whence yet no leaf expands,
Ope if you touch, tho close upcurl'd,
  A baby's hands.

Then, even as warriors grip their brands
  When battle's bolt is hurl'd,
They close, clench'd hard like tightening bands.

No rosebuds yet by dawn impearl'd
  Match, even in loveliest lands,
The sweetest flowers in all the world—
  A baby's hands.

(*Continued on page* 702)

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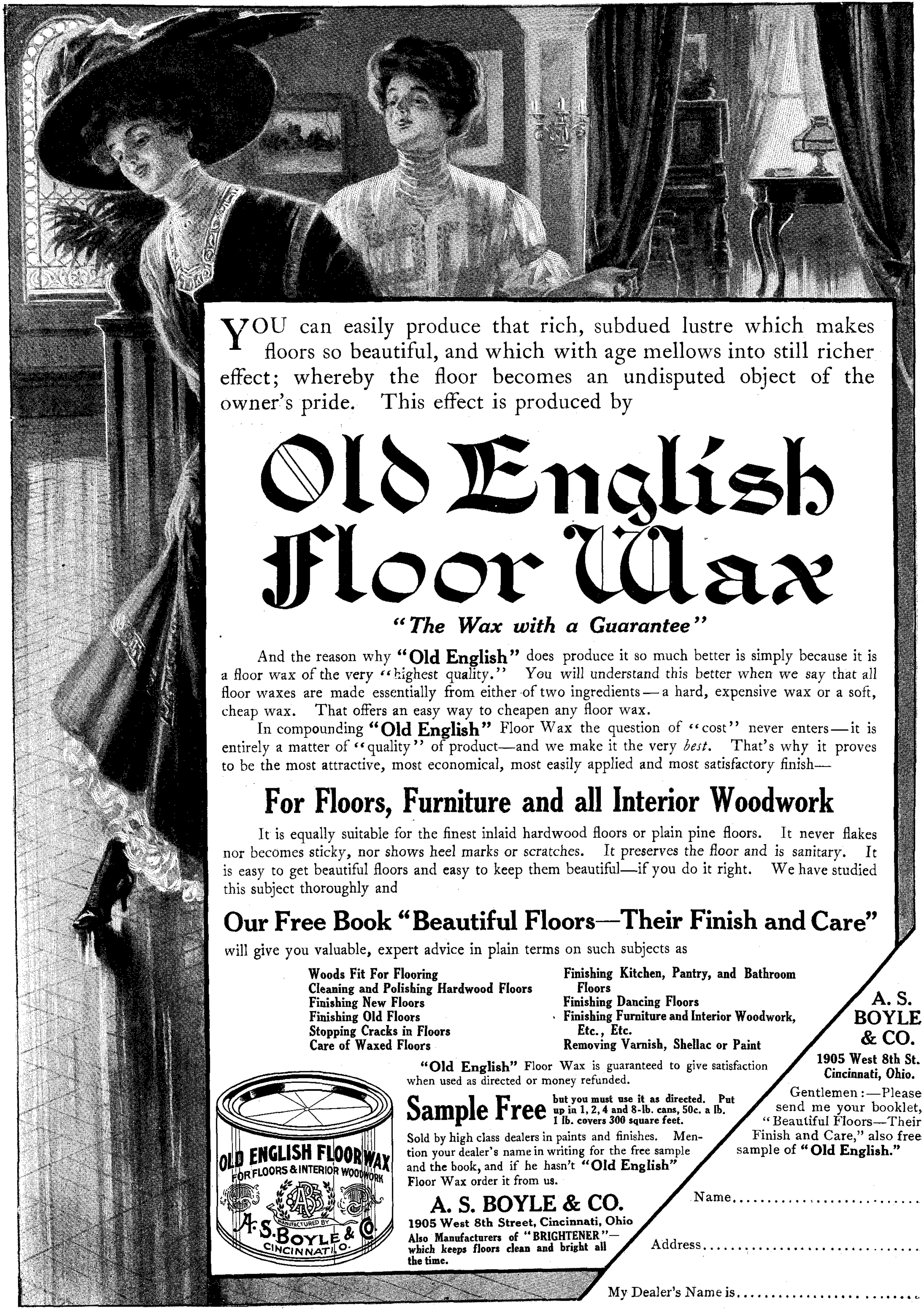

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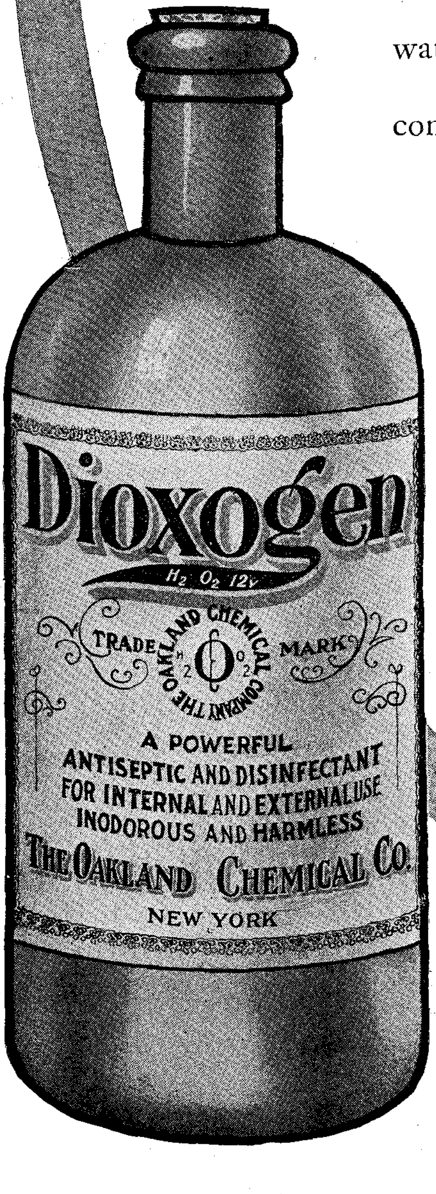

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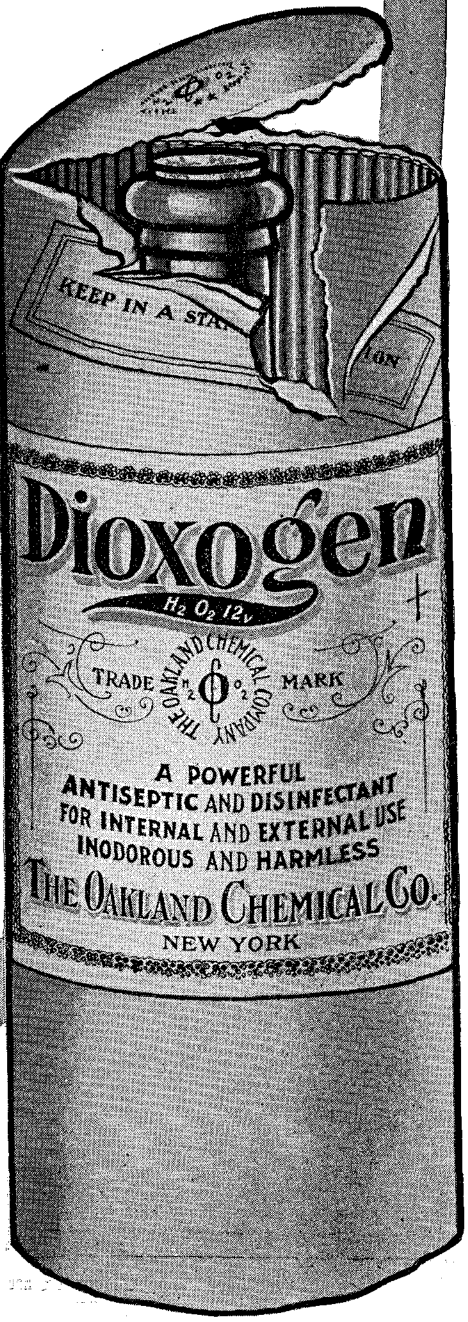
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NEW YORK

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)ioxogen keeps. It contains no acetanilid. Why, then, is acetanilid put in peroxide of hydrogen? The only logical conclusion is that it is put there because the peroxide is iot pure enough. Hence, whenever you examine the label and find that the peroxide ontains acetanilid, is it not a justifiable supposition that that peroxide of hydrogen is mpure? Else why is acetanilid there? The right quality of peroxide of hydrogen does iot need acetanilid. Dioxogen proves this.

Impure Peroxide of Hydrogen can be made very cheaply;

ience is extensively used for bleaching and oxidizing purposes in the arts and trades, such as bleaching aper, silk, wool, furs, etc. Among these "Bleaching Peroxides" many different grades and qualities re made, some containing ingredients of a highly objectionable and dangerous character, wholly unfit or personal use, yet, even so, these low grades of peroxide of hydrogen find their way—to put it mildly -into the market and are actually sold for cleansing the mouth and delicate tissues. Think of it!

The Oakland Chemical Company is the largest manufacturer

f all grades of Peroxide of Hydrogen in this country. Eight years ago it became convinced of the bsolute necessity of identifying the different qualities and grades by some distinctive name, mark and ackage, in order to protect the public against unknowingly purchasing impure and bleaching grades f peroxide of hydrogen for personal use. For this purpose the company adopted the name 'Dioxogen" and put it upon sealed, original packages—to sell at popular prices—containing its ighest, purest quality of peroxide of hydrogen. The bulk sale of this quality was discontinued.)ioxogen is never sold in bulk. It can be had only in original bottles, in sealed packages, bearing he distinctive trade mark name Dioxogen, as shown on this and the opposite page.

Dioxogen is the purest, highest, unchangeable quality of peroxide of hydrogen made. It is solely or personal use, for producing prophylactic, hygienic, personal cleanliness with active oxygen—oxygen ntainted by any chemical of dangerous or even doubtful effect. Dioxogen does not contain acetanilid.

The above plain statement of facts should convince

ny thinking person of the necessity of knowing the quality of the Peroxide of Iydrogen that he uses. It also should convince him of the personal dvantage to himself of always asking for Dioxogen by name, and lancing at the package before it is wrapped to see that the trade iark name Dioxogen is printed thereon.

lways send us your dealer's name when you have any difficulty in getting Dioxogen.

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NEW YORK

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Improvement
COLGATE & CO
CASHMERE BOUQUET TALC POWDER

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Double Economy

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SCATTERS
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The position of the six holes puts the distribution of the powder entirely under your control.

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Our non-leaking *screw* top allows you to regulate the flow of powder by making the holes smaller or larger.

The Safety Powder in the Saving Box

The antiseptic and soothing ingredients of our Talc Powder are prepared from formula of an eminent physician. Not only the powder, but also its exquisite perfumes are antiseptic.

Trial size sent for 4c. in stamps.

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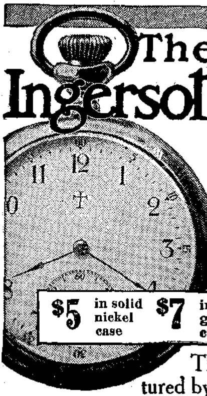
We couldn't Improve the Powder, so We have AGAIN Improved the Box.

The New
Ingersoll-Trenton



The Best
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Watch

$5 in solid nickel case $7 in 10-yr. gold-filled case $9 in 20-yr. gold-filled case

This new watch is manufactured by the same specialized factory system that made possible the "Ingersoll" for $1, though in construction the new "I-T" is entirely different and made in a different factory, which is devoted exclusively to this *one* model, making it in enormous quantities and at greatly reduced cost.

This explains how a thoroughly high-grade watch like the "I-T" can be sold for so little.

Made only in men's 16 size. Both movement and case guaranteed. Sold by *responsible jewelers* everywhere or sent direct, prepaid express.

Send for our free booklet. It will tell you the many advantageous features of the "I-T."

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have never been so worthy of their great reputation as today. They include the "Yankee" (Dollar Watch), the "Eclipse" at $1.50, the new thin model "Junior" at $2. Fully guaranteed. Sold by 60,000 dealers or postpaid by us.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 17 Frankel Bldg., New York

III.

A baby's eyes, ere speech begin,
Ere lips learn words or sighs,
Bless all things bright enough to win
A baby's eyes.

Love, while the sweet thing laughs and lies,
And sleep flows out and in,
Lies perfect in them Paradise.

Their glance might cast out pain and sin.
Their speech make dumb the wise,
By mute glad godhead felt within
A baby's eyes.

Lines from One of His Later Poems, "A Forsaken Garden"

Here there was laughing of old, there was weeping
Haply of lovers none ever will know,
Whose eyes went seaward a hundred sleeping
Years ago.
Heart handfast in heart as they stood, "Look thither,"
Did he whisper? "Look forth from the flowers to the sea:
For the foam-flowers endure when the rose-blossoms wither
And men that love lightly may die—but we?"
And the same wind sang and the same waves whitened,
And or ever the garden's last petals were shed,
In the lips that had whispered, the eyes that had lightened,
Love was dead.

Or, they loved their life through, and then went whither?
And were one to the end—but what end, who knows?
Love deep as the sea as a rose must wither,
As the rose-red seaweed that mocks the rose.
Shall the dead take thought for the dead, to love them?
What love was ever as deep as a grave?
They are loveless now as the grass above them,
Or the wave.

All are at one now, roses and lovers,
Not known of the cliffs and the fields and the sea.
Not a breath of the time that has been hovers
In the air now soft with a summer to be.
Not a breath shall there sweeten the seasons hereafter
Of the flowers or the lovers that laugh now, or weep,
When, as they that are free now of weeping or laughter,
We shall sleep.

THE HOUNDS OF SPRING

A Chorus From "Atalanta in Calydon"

When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces
The mother of months in meadow or plain
Fills the shadows and windy places
With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain;
And the brown bright nightingale amorous
Is half assuaged for Itylus,
For the Thracian ships and the foreign faces,
The tongueless vigil and all the pain.

Come with bows bent and with emptying of quivers.
Maiden most perfect, lady of light,
With a noise of winds and many rivers,
With a clamor of waters, and with might;
Bind on thy sandals, O thou most fleet,
Over the splendor and speed of thy feet;
For the faint east quickens, the wan west shivers
Round the feet of the day and the feet of the night.

Where shall we find her, how shall we sing to her,
Fold our hands round her knees and cling?
Oh, that man's heart were as fire and could spring to her,
Fire or the strength of the streams that spring!
For the stars and the winds are unto her
As raiment, as songs of the harp-player;
For the risen stars and the fallen cling to her,
And the southwest wind and the west wind sing.

For winter's rains and ruins are over,
And all the season of snows and sins;
The days dividing lover and lover,
The light that loses, the night that wins;
And time remembered is grief forgotten,
And frosts are slain and flowers begotten,
And in green underwood and cover
Blossom by blossom the spring begins.

The full streams feed on flower of rushes,
Ripe grasses trammel a traveling foot,
The faint fresh flame of the young year flushes
From leaf to flower and flower to fruit;
And fruit and leaf are as gold and fire,
And the oat is heard above the lyre,
And the hoofed heel of a satyr crushes
The chestnut husk at the chestnut root.

And Pan by noon and Bacchus by night,
Fleeter of foot than the fleet foot kid,
Follows with dancing and fills with delight
The Mænad and the Bassarid;
And soft as the lips that laugh and hide.
The laughing leaves of the trees divide,
And screen from seeing and leave in sight
The god pursuing, the maiden hid.

The ivy falls with the Bacchanal's hair
Over her eyebrows shading her eyes;
The wild vine slipping down leaves bare
Her bright breast shortening into sighs;
The wild vine slips with the weight of its leaves,
But the buried ivy catches and cleaves
To the limbs that glitter, the feet that scare
The wolf that follows, the fawn that flies.

IN MEMORY OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR

Back to the flower-town, side by side,
The bright months bring,
New-born, the bridegroom and the bride,
Freedom and Spring.

The sweet land laughs from sea to sea,
Fill'd full of sun;
All things come back to her, being free;
All things but one.

In many a tender wheaten plot
Flowers that were dead
Live, and old suns revive; but not
That holier head.

By this white wandering waste of sea,
Far north, I hear
One face shall never turn to me
As once this year:

Shall never smile and turn and rest
On mine as there,
Nor one most sacred hand he prest
Upon my hair.

I came as one whose thoughts half linger,
Half run before;
The youngest to the oldest singer
That England bore.

I found him whom I shall not find
Till all grief end,
In holiest age our mightiest mind,
Father and friend.

But thou, if anything endure,
If hope there be,
O spirit that man's life left pure,
Man's death set free,

Not with disdain of days that were
Look earthward now:
Let dreams revive the reverend hair,
The imperial brow:

Come back in sleep, for in the life
Where thou are not
We find none like thee. Time and strife
And the world's lot

Move thee no more; but love at least
And reverent heart
May move thee, royal and releast
Soul as thou art.

And thou, his Florence, to thy trust
Receive and keep.
Keep safe his dedicated dust,
His sacred sleep.

So shall thy lovers, come from afar,
Mix with thy name
As morning-star with evening-star
His faultless fame.

Welch's Grape Juice

CONSIDER the uses of grape juice.

A rich, satisfying, refreshing, non-alcoholic beverage.

A natural tonic, with none of the after-effects of wine.

A food drink for convalescents that nourishes and builds up the system.

A delicious refreshment to serve either plain or as a punch or to use in making dainty dishes or frozen desserts.

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that of grape juices there are many brands. That of these many brands there is one that has the richness and the flavor of full-ripe, fresh-picked Concord Grapes; that is made by a process which transfers the juice from the clusters to the bottles unchanged in any way and that is so pure that physicians prescribe it.

That brand is Welch's, put up in the heart of the great Chautauqua Grape Belt under ideal conditions and sold only under the Welch label.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.

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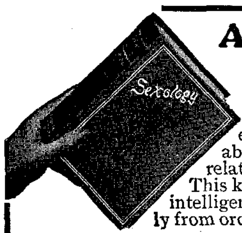

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE MAN WHO STOPT THE LAND FRAUDS

"He was the man who first dispelled the pleasant illusion that the land laws of the United States were meant to be honored in the breach rather than in the observance." With these words one editorial-writer sums up the fame of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior, whose death was announced recently from Washington. The New York *Tribune* also emphasizes the "enduring reputation which Mr. Hitchcock made as a watchdog of the public domain." To quote:

> His career as Secretary of the Interior was a continuous and successful warfare with the most powerful of criminal political influences. Every embarrassment that human ingenuity could devise was put in the way of his endeavor to release the Government lands from the wealthy despoilers. He brought about the indictments of 490 persons, of whom 89 were convicted before he left office. More of them have been convicted since.
>
> One of the most popular methods of stealing public lands was to fence in a tract and use it for pasture without paying rent. Many of the trespassers had come to regard the privilege as a vested right. In some instances local judges refused to consider such cases. Among those who opposed the Secretary's crusade were United States Senators, members of Congress, Land Office officials and Federal judges. Mr. Hitchcock put 75 special agents at work. In one year alone 324 cases of timber-stealing were reported and 338,530 acres of land restored to the public.

In a brief biographical sketch we read further:

> It was as Minister, and later as Ambassador to Russia that Mr. Hitchcock won the recognition that made him a Cabinet officer. He had been appointed to this post by President McKinley by reason of the President's personal knowledge of his special fitness to strengthen the relations between the United States and Russia and to find a market for surplus American manufactured articles.
>
> Mr. Hitchcock was a great-grandson of Colonel Ethan Allen, the Robin Hood of the Green Mountains, who captured Fort Ticonderoga, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He was born in Mobile, in 1835. After completing his education in New Haven he took up business, and in 1860 went to China, where he entered the mercantile house of Oliphant & Co. For twelve years he remained in China. Returning to this country, he settled in St. Louis, where he soon became prominent in business and acquired large wealth. He was president of several manufacturing concerns, among them the Crystal Plate Glass Company, and controlled large railroad interests.
>
> In August, 1897, he was made Minister to Russia, which post was elevated to ambassadorial rank during Mr. Hitchcock's incumbency, thus giving him the honor of being the first American ambassador to the Russian court. He became Secretary of the Interior in December, 1898, to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss, and served in that capacity for eight years.

TRAMPING THROUGH RURAL FRANCE

An American traveler who worked his way around the world on foot, eking out an existence by whatever occupation came to hand, now gives the record of his journeys in *Harper's Weekly*. In tramping through rural France he fell in with two companions who accompanied him for some distance on the road. It seems that there are stern laws in France against vagabondage, and the trio were frequently stopt in the villages to show their credentials. The writer tells the story thus:

> We were still some distance off from the gendarmerie of the first town beyond our meeting-place when an officer appeared in the doorway and, advancing into the highway, awaited our arrival.
>
> "Ou allez vous autres?" he demanded, with officious bruskness.
>
> "A St.-Etienne."
>
> "Et vos papiers?"
>
> "Voila," cried the miners as one man, each snatching from his pocket a small flat book showing plain signs of age and hard usage. The gendarme received the proffered volumes with a grunt, stuffed one under his arm, and fell to examining the other. The complete biography of its owner was enclosed between the greasy covers. The first leaf bore his baptismal record, followed by a page for each of the required three years of military service, all much decorated with official stamps and seals. Then came affidavits of apprenticeship variously indorsed and viséd, and, last, a page for every firm which had employed the miner, giving dates, wages, testimonials, and reasons for dismissal or leaving. The miner bore the scrutiny with fortitude. With his official "book" at hand, the French laborer has little dread of an interview with the minions of the law. After each term at his trade, he may, if he sees fit to travel a bit, give variations of the old "looking-for-work" story, tho, as the date of his last employment grows more and more remote, the gendarmerie becomes an increasing obstacle. But without such documents no one may tramp the highways of France. One who travels on foot for any other reason than poverty, or who, being poor, will not make his way by begging, is a being too enigmatical to be understood by any race but the Anglo-Saxon. To the French gendarme his mode of travel is proof absolute that he is a "miserable sans-sous" to whom every law pertaining to vagrancy must be strictly applied.
>
> The officer ended the examination of the two books and handed them back with a gruff "Bien." "Now, then, les votres," he growled.
>
> "Here it is," I answered, ignoring the plurality of the French term, and I drew from my pocket a general letter of introduction to our consular service signed by the Secretary of State. The gendarme, who had expected another book, opened the paper with a perplexed air, which increased to blank amazement when, instead of familiar French words, his eye fell upon a half-dozen lines of uncomprehensible hieroglyphics.
>
> "Hein!" he gasped. "Quoi? Que diable! Qu'est ce que c'est que ça?"
>
> "My passport," I explained. "I am an American."
>
> "Ha! Americain! Diable! And that is really a passport? Never before have I seen one!"
>
> It was not really a passport, by any means. I had none. But monsieur le gendarme was in no position to dispute my word if I had told him it was a patent of nobility.
>
> "Very good," he went on. "But you must have another paper. Foreign vagabonds can not journey in France without a document to prove also that they have been working."
>
> Here was a poser. It would have been easy to assert that I was merely a traveler and no workman. But it would have been still easier to guess where such an assertion would land me. I rubbed my unshaven chin in perplexity, then, suddenly struck by an inspiration, dived into my bundle and dragged out my discharge from the cattle-boat.
>
> "Bah!" grumbled the officer. "More foreign gibberish. What is that 'vilaine langue' the devil himself couldn't read?"
>
> "English," I replied.
>
> "Tiens! Que c'est drole que cette machine-la," he mused, holding the paper out at arm's length and scratching his head helplessly. However, with some assistance, he made out one date on the document and, handing it back with a sigh of resignation, gave us leave to continue our way.
>
> "Apropos," he cried before we had taken three steps. "What country did you say you come from?"
>
> "America," I answered.
>
> "L'Amérique! And being an American you come to work in France? Oh, mon Dieu, what idiocy!" and, waving his arms above his head like the fans of a Dutch windmill in a stiff breeze, he fled for the shade of his office.

When the trio reached Briare, gaunt hunger was depicted on every countenance. There was nothing to do, and no food in sight, so the writer offered to go down in his shallow money-bag and buy a meal for the three. He sketches a tramp eating-house as follows.

> There was in Briare, as in every town of France

(Continued on page 706)

PETER'S

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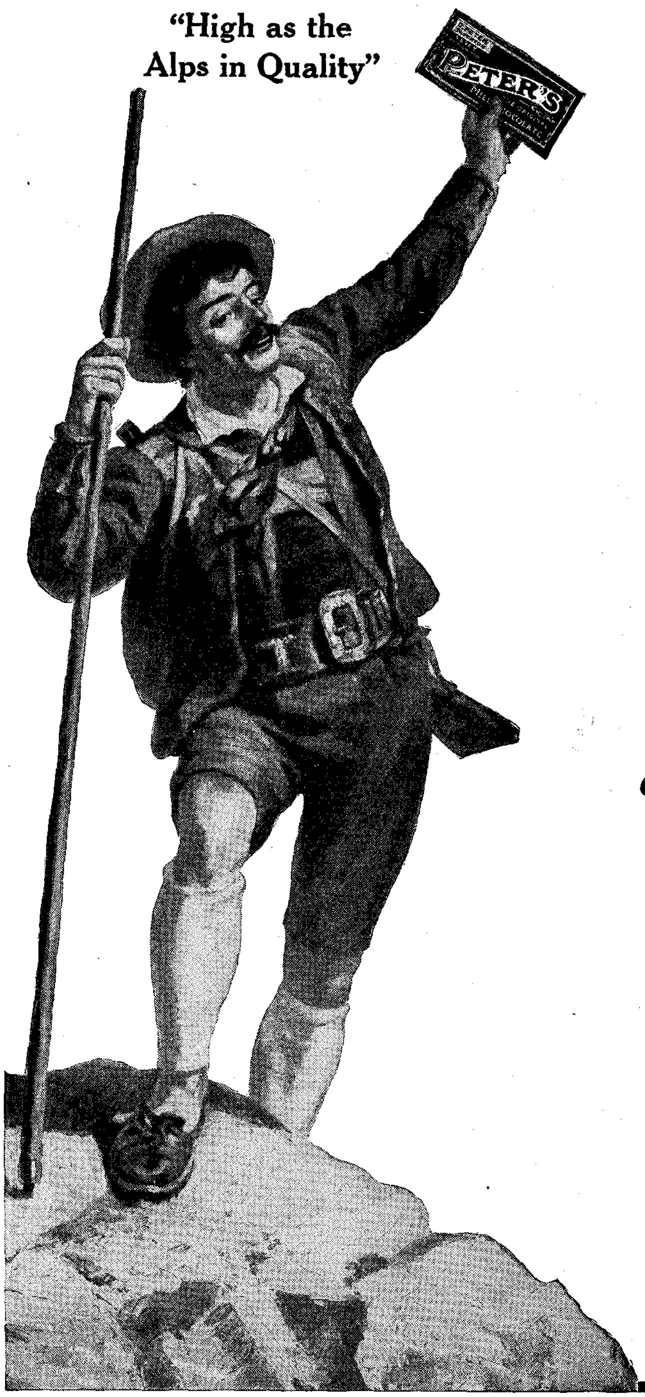

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larger than a hamlet, an inn whose proprietor catered to the trade of the vagabond class. None but a native tramp could have found the institution without repeated inquiries, but the miners, needing no second invitation, and aided by some peculiar instinct, led the way down a side street and into a squalid *cul-de-sac*. The most acute foreign eye could not have descried in the alley a suggestion of a café, but, pushing back the dilapidated door of what looked from the outside like a deserted warehouse, we entered a low room, gloomy and unswept, and made our way through a very forest of huge wine-barrels to a table in the rear. Around it were gathered a dozen peasants and a less solemn pair who turned out to be "of the profession."

The first greetings over, the keeper set before us the usual dinner of the French tramp—a loaf of bread of "deuxieme qualité" and a bottle of wine, demanded immediate payment, and having received it, resumed his seat on a barrel. His shop was, in reality, the wine-cellar of the café that had its gilded façade on the main street. But the same liquor that would have cost us there a half-franc a liter sold here for four sous. One of the miners, having gained my consent to the extravagance, invested two sous in raw fat pork, which he and his companion ate with great relish. I was content to do without such delicacies, for after hours of trudging in a boiling sun the coarse bread and simple wine made a far more appetizing feast than the uninitiated would expect.

In the course of the afternoon I produced my kodak and photographed the miners—a proceeding that caused them infantile delight. Both declared with great vehemence that it was the first time in their begrimed existence that they had ever been "tirés," tho it was not entirely clear whether the term as they used it should be translated "drawn" or "shot." We found a lodging in a farmer's wheat-stack. With two such vagabonds, I was a bit chary of spending the night in so deserted a spot, for a kodak and the handful of coins from which I had paid our dinner was a plunder worth a roadsters' conspiracy. But my fears were ungrounded. Morning broke with my belongings unmolested, and we set off at sunrise after an hour's work in picking the straw and chaff out of our hair and clothing.

I left my companions behind soon after, for their mode of travel resulted in far less than the thirty miles a day I had cut out for myself, and passed on into the vineyard and forest country of the Department of Nievre.

A picture of another vagabonds' lodging-house is drawn thus:

I entered, to find myself in a room well stocked with wooden tables, with here and there a trio of villagers over their wine and cards, blowing clouds of smoke at the unhewn beams of the ceiling. In answer to the customary signal—the tapping of pipes on the tables—an elderly woman appeared and inquired in the cold, brusk voice of formality wherein she could serve me.

"You have lodgings, n'est-ce pas?"

A sudden startling silence greeted the first suggestion of a foreign accent. Cards paused in mid-air, pipes ceased to draw, tipplers craned their necks to listen, and madame surveyed me deliberately, even a bit disdainfully, from crown to toe. Evidently satisfied with her inspection, she subdued her scowl, admitted that she had been known to lodge travelers before, and hurried off to bring the register, while the smoking and the drinking and the card-playing were slowly and half-heartedly resumed.

Madame scrutinized intently each stroke of the coarse pen as I filled in the various blanks, puzzled several moments over my "passport," and dropt all her bruskness with the stiff dignity that had hidden her natural loquacity.

"What! You are an American? Why, another American has lodged here. It was in 1882. He was making the tour of the world on a bicycle. He came from Boston"—she pronounced it with a distressing nasal—"but I could not understand his French. He did not pronounce the *r*. He said 'foncé' when he meant 'français.' Instead of 'terre,' he said 'teah.' I will give you his bed. He had not many hairs on his head. Do you eat ragout also in America? He wore such funny pince-nez. You'll find that fine wine. He had hurt his foot—" And thus she chattered on, through my supper and up the stairs to my sleeping-quarters.

The room once graced by the man from Boston was stone-floored, with whitewashed walls, and large enough to have housed a squad of infantry. Of the two beds it contained—carefully curtained off and scrupulously clean—I should have preferred the one nearer the window. Unfortunately, my compatriot of the pince-nez had chosen the other, and madame would not hear of my violating the precedent thus established. It would be a strange human, however, who could not sleep well after a long day's tramp and a bottle of wine in the average bed of a rural French inn. For however he may live during the day, the French peasant insists on spending the night in cleanliness and comfort—at least when he pays good sous for the privilege. The price of this lodging, and the usual one in towns of similar size, was fifteen cents.

Blackberries, it seems, are not eaten in France, altho they grow in great abundance along the country roadsides. To read further:

There is really no reason why the French roadster should go hungry in autumn. That he does is due to a national prejudice unknown in America, and doubly strange among a people to whom the slightest waste is an abhorrence. At the time of my journey food sufficient to provision an army of vagabonds was spread out within reach of any passing wayfarer. The highway was lined from Fontainebleau to Lyon with hedges of great thorny bushes bent double under their burdens of blackberries.

When first I espied them I could not but look with suspicion on a fruit left ungathered by the thrifty peasantry. But the next morning, coming upon a patch where the berries hung in great clusters, I satisfied myself as to their identity and fell to picking a hatful. Thus engaged, I was overtaken by a band of peasants on their way from the communal village to the fields. They halted to gaze at me in astonishment, then burst into uproarious laughter.

"Mais, mon vieux," cried a plowman. "Que diable vas-tu faire de ces choses-la?"

"Eat them, of course," I returned.

"Eat them?" roared the peasants, in chorus. "But those things are not good to eat," and the notion struck them as so droll that their guffaws still came back to me after they had turned a bend well up the road. Every Frenchman I approached on the subject held the same view. The two miners traveled for hours with a gnawing hunger, or invaded lonely vineyards at imminent risk of capture by the country gendarmerie, to eat their fill of half-ripe grapes, sour and acrid. But when I, from my safe position outside the hedge, held up a bush heavy with berries, their response was always the same: "Ah, non, mon vieux. Not any for me." Obviously I could not regret that the inhabitants were ignorant of one of the resources of their country. For whenever hunger overtook me I had but to stop and pick my dinner, and besides the expenditure of a few sous for bread, wine, or sugar my rations from Fontainebleau to the Swiss frontier cost me nothing.

WHEN ALLAH WILLS A FIRE

The most typical thing of Turkey in Constantinople, according to a recent writer, is the fire brigade. The old system of watch-towers and runners, it seems, has not changed with the coming of the Young Turk, and the loot and blackmail of the volunteer companies are everywhere evident during a conflagration. The writer goes on to describe the more pretentious company of soldier firemen, and tells of their queer fire-fighting methods. We quote from the New York *Sun:*

The soldier firemen make a spectacle at night which no one who visits Constantinople would care to miss. The bugle-blast which clears the street for them is not to be mistaken, and you turn to see a flare of oil torches shedding a dim light on a more extraordinary aggregation than any that has passed.

While the volunteers hurried along in small parties by the light of a paper lantern the soldier company numbers from two to three hundred men. Thick woolen uniforms of a reddish brown for summer as well as winter, are not sufficient impediment

(*Continued on page 708*)

"Sticks Everything, but is not Sticky"

CÆMENTIUM

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Not a Fish Glue

Glue mends some things, solder others, and paste still others, but CÆMENTIUM mends practically everything—china, glass, wood, earthenware, stone, metals, etc. It is a glue, gum, cement, solder, and liquid porcelain all in one. And it mends to **stay mended**—the only adhesive that

Withstands Fire, Boiling Water, Frost and Chemicals

When once set there is no known means of softening it. CÆMENTIUM is odorless, tasteless and non-poisonous. Easy and clean to use. Does not leave a dirty brown mark at the join, and will not change with age.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.A.
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CÆMENTIUM
AN INSOLUBLE ADHESIVE CEMENT
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CÆMENTIUM makes as well as mends. A missing part no longer renders a broken article useless. A CÆMENTIUM duplicate of the lost piece makes the article as good as new.

A Few Uses of CAEMENTIUM

China and Glass Repairing. Costly china, cut glass and all the less expensive dishes can only be satisfactorily mended by using CÆMENTIUM. Missing knobs, handles, etc., easily replaced. The repaired article will ring as true as ever it did.

Metal Vessels and Kitchen Utensils. CÆMENTIUM stops leaks quickly and *permanently*, not being affected by fire or water. Broken iron kettles, griddles, etc., can be made as good as new.

Furniture mended with CÆMENTIUM will never break or pull out at the mended spot. If a piece of the wood is missing, fill the hole with CÆMENTIUM and paint or stain to match finish.

Refrigerator Linings easily repaired and made absolutely waterproof.

Leaks in Gas Pipes or Lamps can be stopped instantly with CÆMENTIUM.

Toilet Articles with loosened handles, brushes with loosened bristles, etc., need no longer be discarded. Just use a little CÆMENTIUM.

Tiling, Marble, etc. Cracked bathroom tiling, marble washbowls, fireplace tiling and stone work can be perfectly repaired with CÆMENTIUM. Tiling set in CÆMENTIUM will never loosen.

Motorists should always have a can of CÆMENTIUM on hand for stopping leaking joints, filling holes in damaged tank or radiator, and so on.

Every user of CÆMENTIUM will readily think of scores of other uses for this wonderful adhesive. A trial will convince the most sceptical. Full directions accompany every can.

Price 25 cents, at hardware stores, druggists, stationers, etc. If your dealer doesn't carry CÆMENTIUM fill out and mail the coupon below. Do it now!

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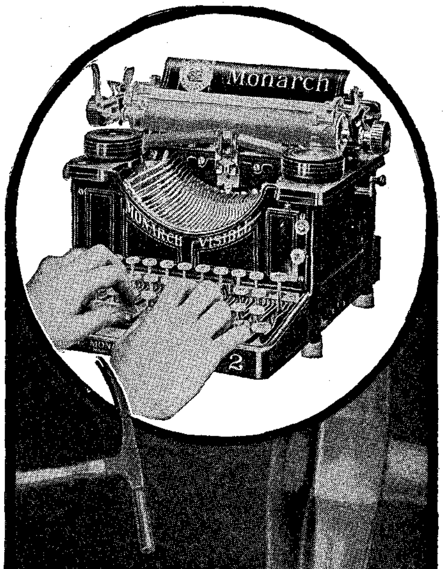

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and on exactly the same principle the operator can write more words in a day with a Monarch than with an ordinary heavy-working machine.

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the greatest advance in typewriter construction since visible writing, means increased efficiency and greater output per machine, reducing the cost of typewriting to the employer.

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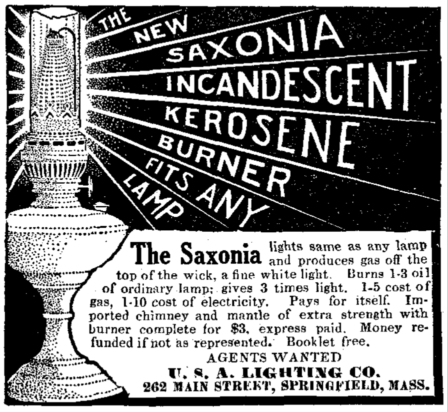


THE NEW SAXONIA INCANDESCENT KEROSENE BURNER FITS ANY LAMP

The Saxonia lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light. Burns 1-3 oil of ordinary lamp; gives 3 times light. 1-5 cost of gas, 1-10 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for $3, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free.

AGENTS WANTED
U. S. A. LIGHTING CO.
262 MAIN STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

to speed; every man must wear the regulation high army boots, while on his head is a domed helmet of steel enameled in brilliant shiny red. From these helmets, giving the company the appearance of mailed crusaders, a leather hood hangs down to the shoulders, covering all the head except where the face looks out.

With the short hatchets and loops of rope that these men carry at their belts it is a wonder that they and the torch-bearers can follow the pump and ladder wagons, going even at a slow trot, yet they manage to get to the fire in time to drive off the snarling rival packs of volunteers fighting among themselves over the plunder.

The customary procedure of a volunteer company on getting to a fire is to seek the owner of a house near that which is burning and bargain with him for saving it. The negotiations are conducted rapidly at the top of the voice, with tremendous gesticulation. While this is going on the crew of the blackmailing chief prepare the pump, not that there is any danger of the soldiers arriving upon the scene, but because other volunteers are pouring in, competition is rife, and prices are tumbling.

All available buckets and tubs have already been brought into service and water is being fetched from the nearest fountain before whose gentle drip the members of various crews are fighting. At last the water comes. It is poured into the pump.

The muscular arms swing the levers. The nozle sputters, then squirts for three minutes, then sputters again and stops till another bucket is brought. Sometimes you see a man—not a volunteer—with the supreme intelligence to throw the bucket of water direct upon the blaze.

At last, when the fire has burned itself out, the soldiers reach the scene, drive the pack from the wreckage and stop the yelling, the fighting, and the destruction of property.

A sight of these creatures at a fire, waging a hopeless fight against an element in which they recognize the hand of Allah, opens to you an understanding of the meaning of the cry of fire in Constantinople. The idea pervading the mob is that nothing can really be done, because this is God's will; that it would indeed be wicked to oppose the flames too strenuously. Fires easily extinguished are put out because God permits it; but no serious effort is ever made, and you may see Moslems throughout the crowd standing idly by, lifting not a finger to save their homes. It is because there is no adequate fire department in Constantinople that Europeans and native Christians of means are careful to build all large houses of material as nearly fire-proof as possible.

The day after the fire, nevertheless, the volunteers are careful to go around to the houses of all Christians in the neighborhood to levy blackmail, declaring that to them was due the stopping of the conflagration's ravage. A wealthy house-owner may be called upon by the chiefs of ten or a dozen of these brigades, and as the volunteers number always the most desperate of the local brigands it may be dangerous not to reward them to some extent, say a tenth of what they first demand.

It was these firemen who formed a nucleus of the bands that conducted the Armenian massacres of some years ago, and they are to be counted to-day among the reactionaries who would revive the old régime of Abdul Hamid, under whom they thrived. Of course they are all Mohammedans.

At a recent fire which I attended with a companion, where two mosques had been destroyed and things were going very badly for the Moslem community generally, a Jewish youth wearing a fez came up to us and, speaking French, called our attention to the fact that we alone wore hats in all the crowd, and suggested that we would be wise to leave the scene. It has been the cry of the reactionaries here that the numerous fires that have stricken Constantinople in the last six months have been sent by Allah because the country defied the Caliph and wrung from him the Constitution.

HOW GERONIMO WAS CAUGHT

So many different accounts have been given of the capture of Geronimo that it is a pleasure to find an authentic version of it from the pen of Gen. O. O. Howard, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*. He writes:

When General Miles was given command of the campaign to capture Gerônimo, Lawton, who was then a captain in the Fourth Cavalry, went to him and asked to be allowed to undertake the work, submitting to General Miles plans he had carefully thought out and weighed. General Miles approved the plans and gave Captain Lawton command of the expedition, promising to keep him supplied with such things as the command would need. Captain Lawton started on or about May 5, 1886, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Leonard Wood, who had received an appointment as doctor, arrived in time to accompany the expedition. Captain Lawton and Dr. Wood were the only men who endured the whole five months of hard work. The difficulties and hardships encountered in a strange country—so rough that shoes were worn out in a day or two; the feet blistered and cut from the rocks and sore and swollen from the cacti that covered the ground; water so scarce that the suffering was great and no shade or blade of grass visible; then the rainy season, when not only the trail was washed, but the dry little river-beds were turned into raging torrents impossible to cross without great danger and loss of time—it would fill pages to tell.

Lieutenant Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, was sent with two friendly Apaches to communicate with the renegade. At his own request, voluntarily putting himself under Captain Lawton's orders, he joined his command. After a tireless, steady pursuit, never allowing the Indians time to provide clothing or food for themselves, capturing everything but their persons, they finally came up with them in the Torres Mountains, where Gatewood's Indians went to talk with them, after which Lieutenant Gatewood went. Geronimo then agreed to talk with Captain Lawton, who lost no time in meeting him. Geronimo, after a short conference, promised to accompany Captain Lawton to a certain point, where he would surrender to General Miles. They did this, with difficulty and annoyance, as Geronimo was very suspicious and as watchful as a hawk. They finally arrived at Skeleton Cañon, Ariz., and the surrender was made unconditionally, and the territory freed from the marauding and unspeakable atrocities of the Indians. Meantime the supplies did not reach the command, and officers were as scarce as shoes. When a company of infantry was left without any officer Dr. Wood volunteered to take command, which he did in a very efficient manner. This was his first experience as a commander.

When Geronimo was captured by Captain Lawton he fell down upon his knees before the captain, and clasping him around the waist said he wanted to see the only white chieftain that was able to capture him, and as he was marched through the villages the women brought their children to see the great soldier who had been able to rid them of the cruel Indian. Lawton wore out three companies of soldiers in making the capture, and as each company of soldiers became exhausted he ordered it back to the barracks and got another one.

Henry Clews has been able to obtain the above facts owing to family relationship with the late General Lawton. The foregoing is true in every particular, and I am glad to concur fully in these statements. I was commanding the military division at the time of this expedition.

AN ESKIMO WHO WOULDN'T STAY CIVILIZED

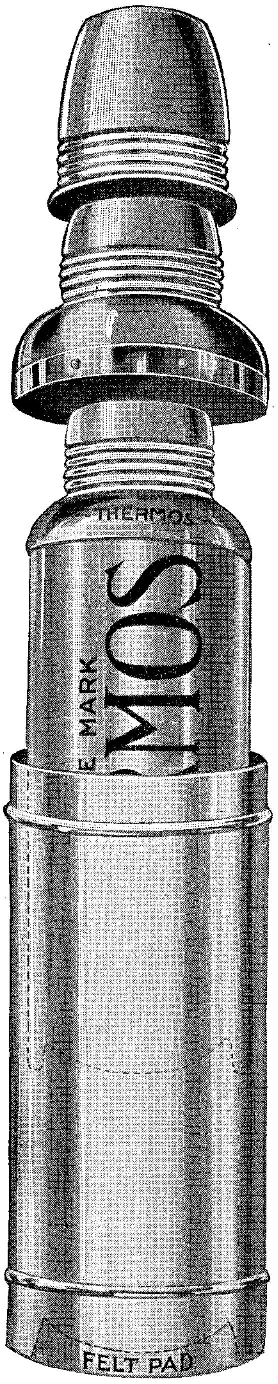
An Eskimo lad who was brought to New York in 1896 by Commander Peary has grown tired of his adopted land, has denounced civilization, and is now working his way back up through Canada to the land of his fathers. The boy's name is Meme, and he comes from the region of the Humboldt glacier on the northwest coast of Greenland, his people being the most northerly race, living within two hundred and eighty miles of the Pole. Meme is the last survivor of a small party of Eskimos which accompanied Peary back to New York. All the others died of tuberculosis. His father's body was embalmed and put on exhibition with other relics of the expedition, and the skeleton is now on

(*Continued on page 710*)

There's nothing experimental about the Thermos Bottle

Not until we were absolutely sure of its practicability, utility and thorough working efficiency under all conditions of service, did we place it upon the market.

We tell you that the Thermos bottle will keep hot liquids hot, without fire or heat, for 24 hours; and cold liquids cold, without ice, for three days.

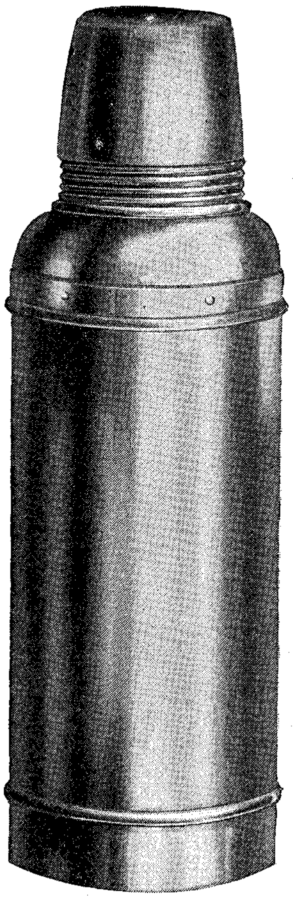


We know it will do it—and so will you—if you try it out—if you subject it to any test within reason.

For the physician, the Thermos Bottle is indispensable in his practice—for an ever-ready assistant to the professional nurse—for the mother in the nursery—for the patient in the sick room—for the hospital.

And its thousand other uses—for traveling—hunting—yachting—automobile trips—picnics—outings of any kind—you cannot be without a Thermos, without depriving yourself of a necessity, a comfort as important as the stove and refrigerator in your home.

THERMOS
THE BOTTLE



Use It in Your Home Every Day

And make light your household duties during the summer months. No need of keeping a fire going from morning till night—no need of heating and re-heating coffee—tea—cocoa—milk—broth—water. Heat the liquid once—as hot as you like it—Pour it into the Thermos—And it *stays* hot, without fire or heat, for 24 hours.

Get a Thermos Bottle and get it today. It's the best comfort-investment you've ever made.

In the new model Thermos, the glass vacuum bottle is easily removed, should it by any accident get broken. These "fillers" may be obtained from any dealer—thus obviating the necessity of returning the complete bottle to the factory for replacement.

Pints from $3.00 up. **Quarts from $5.00 up.**

Ask your dealer today to show you the Thermos. Look for the name—"THERMOS"—on the bottle. Be sure it's there, because without it the bottle is merely a crude imitation.

TO DEALERS

Every intelligent man and woman has heard about the Thermos Bottle—and knows what it will do—knows that it is the original and genuine "hot-for-24-hours, and cold-for-3-days-Bottle." Don't injure your reputation. Don't insult the intelligence of your customers by offering them a worthless substitute as being "just as good" as the Thermos. It isn't and can't be—because the Thermos is the only bottle constructed on the proper vacuum principles. If you haven't a stock of Thermos Bottles on hand—you should get some. There's sure to be an unprecedented demand for the Thermos this summer. Write for prices today.

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO.
1161-1175 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Kiss Tire Troubles Good-By

Here's an equipment that would be worth many times its cost if only because of the mental relief which comes with it. For it removes entirely that constant dread—that fear that "something will happen in a minute" which is ever present with the man who owns the car. Particularly if there's company aboard. When your car is equipped the Goodyear way you can leave on any trip with confidence and will return rejoicing. You can know beforehand that a puncture is unlikely.

And you will not dread this ill-luck because you will know that a puncture means a stop of only a few short minutes—a pleasant break in the trip. Then you are again on your way—with unruffled temper or nerves, your clothing unsoiled, not even a perspiration started.

It costs so little to equip a car the Goodyear way that every motorist should consider it.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO.

The Goodyear way of equipment—which makes trouble an incident—embodies three factors:

The first is the Goodyear Quick Detachable Tire, which is so made that it's extremely difficult to puncture, and is so perfect in construction that single tires have made 10,000 to 15,000 miles so frequently as to make this mileage an "every day occurrence."

The second is the Goodyear Quick Detachable Rim, which, *without special tools of any kind*, can be unlocked and tire removed or replaced in *less than a minute*. Yet which, after the common valve nut has been tightened, holds the tire so firmly in place that no strain which would not wreck the wheel can force it off the rim, even though deflated.

The third—and last—is the Goodyear Air Bottle, filled with pure compressed air, which will fully inflate from 4 to 35 tires, according to size, by simply turning a valve. It will partially inflate many more. No gas or chemicals to injure the tire or corrode valves—just AIR. The first cost of these bottles includes our charge for refilling for TWO YEARS. These bottles are small and convenient—will easily go in any carrying space.

To sum up briefly—the Goodyear way insures extreme mileage at a minimum of trouble—and provides means whereby repairs can be made on the spot, the tire inflated and the trip resumed in a few minutes' time. And all this without involving anything which could be called *work*—without soiling the clothes or starting a perspiration.

You'll better appreciate what the Goodyear way means to you when you've seen by a demonstration how it simplifies tire trouble. Call at our nearest branch at your convenience and let us show you what this modern equipment means to you in money saved and the pleasure of motoring increased.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies: Boston, Mass., 261 Dartmouth St.; Cincinnati, Ohio, 317 E. 5th St; Los Angeles, Cal.; 949-51 S. Main St.; Philadelphia, Pa., Broad and Fairmount Ave.; New York City, 64th St. and Broadway; San Francisco, Cal., 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Chicago, Ills., 80-82 Michigan Ave.; Cleveland, Ohio, 2005 Euclid Ave.; Milwaukee, Wis., 188-192 8th St.; St. Louis, Mo., 3935-7 Olive St.; Buffalo, N. Y., 719 Main St.; Detroit, Mich., 251 Jefferson Ave.; Pittsburgh, Pa., 5988 Centre Ave.; Omaha, Nebr., 2010 Farnam St.; Washington, D.C., 1026 Connecticut Ave.; Atlanta, Ga., 90 N. Pryor St.; Louisville, Ky., 1049-51 Third St.; New Orleans, La., 706-16 Baronne St.; Memphis, Tenn., 181-5 Madison St.; Dallas, Tex., 111 N. Akard St.; Denver, Colo., 28 W. Colfax Ave.; Baltimore, Md., 991 Park Ave.; Kansas City, Mo., 16th and McGee Sts.; St. Joseph, Mo., 316-24 N. 2d St.; Providence, R. I., 366 Fountain St.

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view in the Museum of Natural History in New York. Meme was adopted by the superintendent of the museum and it was while attending Manhattan College that he decided to go back to the "land of the midnight sun." The New York *World* quotes his letter of farewell to his friend Mr. Beecroft. He says:

> When this reaches you I will be well on my way, as it will not be mailed for three days. No matter what happens, I won't forget you or what you have done for me, my good old friend. You made a brother of me when all the others that were responsible for my being stolen from my own country failed.
>
> There was no reason why you should have been so kind to me when you just happened to meet me, but you have a big heart and understand what the others can't. I don't see any chance in New York, and I don't want to be a burden to you any longer. You would go on helping me always and I feel terrible about it, so I am going away to give you a chance. They won't give me my father's body out of the museum and they never keep their promise, so I am disgusted and will leave it all if I can. You and Mr. Wallace have been true friends and I would die for you, but I won't stay and bother you.
>
> Never mind where I am; I am just working north. I am homesick and disgusted and when Commander Peary, who brought me to New York, told me he had no room for me on his ship I lost hope; and then when Professor Bumpus, of the museum, refused to give me my father's body so that I could bury it, or give me even his sled and gun, I gave up believing that your Christian belief which you taught me was meant for a poor Eskimo. After all, my own people are more human, and kind and I am going home; your civilization has done nothing but harm for me and my people. Good-by.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH CHINESE PIRATES

CAPT. GEORGE NAUNTON recalls in the San Francisco *Chronicle* the days of sailing-vessels in the Far Eastern seas, when swift schooners were engaged in the opium trade and were beset by Chinese pirates. His schooner, the *Game Cock*, carried two guns and a large crew, with rifles and cutlasses, to cope with these marauders. After telling how their fleet little ship showed her heels to one pirate proa, he says of another voyage:

> On this occasion we had an extra valuable cargo and specie on board, and were sailing quietly along the coast when the wind fell light, and as the weather was beautifully clear the captain determined to make a short cut through some of the islands which were very numerous in this archipelago. This was about 6 A.M., when all at once we saw an immense amount of smoke over the crest of one of the lesser islands, and concluded it must be either a village or a ship on fire. We kept off, and on rounding the point came directly in view of what had been a handsome bark; her masts and rigging were all gone, and there was little but the outside planking left. On passing her stern we could read the last four letters of her name, which appeared to have been "rida" and "port." The rest was all burned away. We had barely got around the point and saw this when all at once a big piratical proa came out from another point and was making directly for us. He came so suddenly that we were caught, and before he reached us we could see that there had been a bloody fight, for his sides and parts of his dirty decks gave every evidence of such. We were all alarmed, and got up our rifles in good order and called all hands aft for instructions, which had to be short and quick.
>
> "Let every man of us pick out his man and take good aim. It is the only chance for our lives." The cook was ordered to keep a boiler full of scalding water to throw on them. On they came, and grappled our fore rigging, and hung on while they threw several of their stinkpots on board. These are most terrible things to deal with. They are pots made of clay, and filled with some chemical which suffocates any one coming near it, and the thick, yellowish-brown, noxious vapor is so thick you can not penetrate it. The cook poured a bucket of hot water on a brute who was throwing these pots, but the fellow in desperation clambered on board with his two-edged sword in his teeth, and, while the cook had just filled his bucket for another dose of scalding water, the brute clove him to the deck with one blow of his two-edged sword. Philippe, the gunner, however, had seen this, and at the same moment sent a bullet from his rifle crashing into his body. Meanwhile, we were trying to keep them from coming over the rail, and picking them off as well as we could. It is not a pleasant feeling to know that you are on the point of being butchered. The excitement gave us courage, but the stinkpots prevented us from getting forward. But there was a poor fellow in bed in the forecastle and almost in the last stage of consumption, who came up the booby hatch and called out pitifully, "Give me a rifle! Oh, give me a rifle!" We could scarcely hear him for the awful din, but little Tom, our cabin boy, said he would get a rifle to Frenchy. We let him go, and he succeeded. The wind was freshening a little and blowing the fumes so that we could see forward, and we saw that the villains had cut or let our fore sheet go, and were still trying to board us forward, where there was no interruption. Frenchy came up on deck, and, with the desperation of a dying man, he shot down two or three of the pirates, but one other jumped on board and cut his head nearly from his shoulders. Of course, we all made him a mark, and he fell like a log. For some inexplicable reason, or possibly because we were getting near some village or the rendezvous of the coast guard, the pirate cast off his grapnels at the fore-rigging and went on his way. We now had time to breathe freely, but the captain could not refrain from firing three rounds of grapeshot from our little main-deck guns, which we had reason to believe did some execution.

A PENSIONED PUGILIST

THE old-age pension scheme in England is bringing out some forgotten characters, once rich and famous, but now glad of a little help from the public treasury. One of these is Jem Mace, once worth $350,000, who won $50,000 in one fight in America (as he tells it, at any rate), who now, at the age of seventy-eight, asks for aid. We read in the London *Chronicle:*

> Into the Goswell Road post-office yesterday walked a stalwart, broad-shouldered old man, with white hair and mustache. He came to sign an application-form for an old-age pension, and gave his name as Jem Mace, born at Beeston, Norwich, April 8, 1831.
>
> The old man with the well-brushed silk hat was indeed none other than the famous old pugilist, and former undefeated champion of the world, who now, within a few weeks of his seventy-eighth birthday, finds himself fallen on hard times.
>
> Despite his advanced years, Mace is as hard as nails, and as jolly as a sand-boy, and he was delighted to chat with a *Daily Chronicle* representative who sought him out in his Islington haunts. He was at his prime in the sixties, and boasts five hundred fights with only two defeats.
>
> "Careful living and keeping off the drink is the secret," he said. "In the old days men trained harder, and went through ordeals that would kill present-day boxers. There's all the difference in the world between the old fights with bare knuckles and glove-contests to-day, which are mere pleasure outings."
>
> Mace is still active and keen. Within the last fortnight he has been giving exhibitions of boxing at Hull and Coventry, and he hopes to have the gloves on with pupils and others many times more.
>
> Some big prizes have fallen in his time to the lot of the old man who to-day is applying for an old-age pension. In one fight in America he won £10,000, and he has known what it is to have £70,000 in the bank. A fine old link with days when sport was cleaner and more strenuous, tho perhaps more brutal, he is now a genial old man who suggests rather the pulpit than the prize ring—till you feel the steel muscles of his arm, or persuade him to "fight his battles over again."

"CLEARS THE SKIN

LIKE A MONTH IN THE MOUNTAINS"

NOTE:—The above happy quotation was sent to us by an enthusiastic Pompeian user, Mr. D. R. F., of Philadelphia.

FOR HER

There's nothing equal to Pompeian for keeping the face youthful and fresh looking. Pompeian Massage Cream removes and prevents wrinkles; reduces double chins; fills out hollow cheeks and rounds off angles. Occasional use increases circulation and makes the new red blood bring roses to your cheeks. By removing pore-dirt Pompeian overcomes sallowness, muddy skins, black-heads—all generally caused by soap particles, dust, soot and other foreign matter in the pores. For a clear, fresh, soft, unwrinkled skin use Pompeian Massage Cream. You'll be astonished at your increased beauty after a few weeks' use of Pompeian.

FOR HIM

Razor rash and after-shaving soreness are overcome by Pompeian Massage Cream. The reason is this—the massaging strengthens tender skins, and moreover removes soap particles imbedded in the pores. These soap particles often cause severe irritation. Dead, lifeless skins are changed to the clean, clear, manly appearance of the athlete's skin. After a day's dusty work or sport you'll be surprised at the relief afforded by a Pompeian massage. It invigorates and exhilarates in a most pleasing way. A clear, clean look is indeed a good introduction into society or business circles. At all druggists and good barber shops.

IF ADDITIONAL MOISTURE IS DESIRED MIX A FEW DROPS OF PLAIN WATER WITH THE QUANTITY TO BE USED AFTER TAKING IT FROM THE JAR DO NOT PUT MOISTURE IN THE JAR.
POMPEIAN
MASSAGE CREAM
A COMPOUND FOR CLEANSING AND BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN GUARANTEED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT JUNE 30TH 1906 SERIAL NO 911.
MADE BY THE
POMPEIAN M'F'G
TRADE MARK REGISTERED U.S.P
POMPEIAN MANUFACTURING CO
TRADE MARK
DIRECTIONS
APPLY TO THE
AND RUB WITH
UNTIL THE
OF THE
OF THE
SEE

DRUGGISTS!

SIGN OFFER!

Just write word "Sign" on postal. For a few moments of your time you will receive a handsome 8x11 inch crystalloid Pompeian counter and window sign. Lithographed in 12 colors.

Rare Letters

Endorsing Pompeian

(Sent to "Good Housekeeping Magazine." We are not at liberty to give names.)

"Pompeian Massage Cream has marvelous cleaning qualities. I have seen a woman go to her room *looking haggard, weary and worn,* and issue therefrom a short time after looking *as if she had discovered the bloom of youth,* the skin was so rosy, and the tired lines so much less observable." Mrs. ——, Detroit, Mich.

"Because I like to be *clean 'cell deep'* I like Pompeian Massage Cream. The first time I used it I was as startled as at my first Turkish bath." Mrs.——, Everett, Mass.

At all Dealers

THE POMPEIAN MFG. COMPANY

15 Prospect Street
Cleveland, Ohio

FOR SAMPLE JAR—USE COUPON BELOW

You have been hearing about Pompeian for years. You know it is unequalled for imparting a clear, clean, fresh, unwrinkled skin. You know it is the most popular face cream made. 10,000 jars being sold daily to men and women. You have meant to try Pompeian. This is your chance to discover what a vast difference there is between an ordinary "cold" cream and a scientifically made Massage Cream like Pompeian. No grease to grow hair; no sickness in Pompeian. For sale by all dealers, in 50c. and $1 sizes. A 16-page booklet on the care of the face sent with each quarter-ounce sample jar. Please use the coupon below and enclose 6 cents in silver or stamps (U. S. only). Address

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO. **15 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.**

NEW DISCOUNTS

In order to give the progressive dealer more inducements for featuring Pompeian Massage Cream a new scale of discounts was recently adopted. This scale (see below) will be allowed by your jobber.

There are few $4 proprietaries that now combine such quick-selling qualities and favorable discounts. Write your jobber today.

5% on $6 quantity;
10% on $12 quantity

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE, FILL IN AND MAIL TODAY

POMPEIAN MFG. CO.

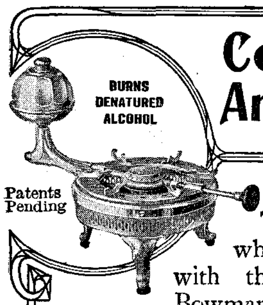
15 Prospect Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen: Enclosed find 6c., to cover cost of postage and packing. Please send me one copy of your famous illustrated massage book and a special sample jar of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name..

Address..

....



Cook On Any Table

That's exactly what you can do with the Manning-Bowman Alcohol *Gas* Stove. Has no end of cooking uses. Ready any time of day or night. Can be carried anywhere. The

Manning-Bowman
(Denatured)
Alcohol Gas Stove

is not merely for cooking small dishes; you can cook a *dinner* on it. Makes its own gas from denatured alcohol. Quick, clean, simple, handy.

Costs a little over one cent an hour to operate. Made with single or double burners. Real Manning-Bowman Quality through and through—the very best. Many utensils to match, from Cutlet Dish to Coffee Percolator, singly or complete with the stove.

Dealers everywhere. Write for descriptive booklet 'DD-3'

MANNING-BOWMAN & CO.,
MERIDEN, CONN.

Makers of "Eclipse" Bread Mixers and "Meteor" Coffee Percolators.

IN USE
WITH
CHAFING
DISH

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

We'll Send You Free and Postpaid a Box of Assorted Educator Crackers

to give you a fair opportunity of proving their superiority over all other crackers.

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

consist of the entire food value of the grain, are stone-milled, baked in specially constructed ovens, and packed in tins. Thus they are kept absolutely fresh and pure. They cultivate the taste to a full appreciation of the delicious entire grain flavor so different from the tasteless ordinary crackers.

The sample box of assorted Educator Crackers will be sent the same day we hear from you. Please enclose your grocer's name. If he won't supply you, we will.

Johnson Educator Food Co., 226 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN AT THE CHINESE COURT

MARIAN SINCLAIR HEADLAND, an American medical missionary in China, has been for many years the official physician for the ladies of the Chinese Court. She has thus enjoyed an unusual opportunity for observing these interesting people, and her career has been marked by many odd and amusing incidents. She has recently written of some of these experiences for *The Circle Magazine.* The first story has to do with her routine missionary work. She says:

It was late in the afternoon that a call came for my services.

The boy came in and told me that a man wanted me to go to see his wife, who lived in the southern city outside the Ha-ta gate. It has always been my custom never to refuse any one whether they be rich or poor, and so I told him to call a cart.

It was in midwinter and a bitter cold night, and yet toddling about upon the bed there was a child of three or four whose only garment was a long coat.

"You should put a pair of trousers on that child," I said, "or it will catch cold and I will soon have to come again."

"Yes," they said, "we will put trousers on it."

"You had better do it at once," I insisted.

"Yes," they continued, "we will see that it is drest."

After attending to the woman, and again urging them to dress the child, I wrapt my warm cloak around me and started home, tho I could not forget the child.

"It is a cold night," I said to the driver as we started on our way.

"Yes," he answered, "there will be some uncomfortable people in the city to-night."

"In that house we just left," I continued, for I could not banish the child from my thoughts, "there was a little child playing on the bed without a shred of trousers on."

"Quite right," said he; "they pawned the trousers of that child to get money to pay me for taking you to see the sick woman."

"To pay you!" said I, with indignation and yet with admiration for the character of the people for whom I was giving my services—"to pay you! Then drive right back and give them their money and tell them to go and redeem those trousers and put them on the child!"

The "city gate will be closed before we can reach it if I return," said he, "and we will not be able to get in to-night."

"No matter about that," I insisted, "go back and give them the money."

He turned around with many mutterings, lasht up his mule at the top of his speed, gave them the money, and then started on a gallop for the city gate. It was a rough ride in that springless cart over the rutty roads. But my house seemed warmer that night and my bed seemed softer after I had paid the carter myself.

Mrs. Headland at another time was talking with the daughters of one of China's most distinguished families. It developed that one of the sisters, when a child of six, had been engaged to the son of Li Hung Chang, the marriage having been prevented by the death of the young man before they were old enough to wed. The writer narrates the rest of the story in dialog:

"And what has become of your sister? How is it that I have never seen her?"

"She withdrew to a small court, where she has lived with none but her women servants, not even seeing our father or brothers, and not allowing a male servant to go near her. And she will not allow the word Li to be spoken in her presence."

"And what does she do?" I asked. "How does she employ herself?"

"Studying, reading, painting, and embroidery. When young Li refused to allow her to attend his father's funeral her sense of self-respect was outraged and she cut off her hair and threatened to commit suicide. She often fasts for a week, and has tried on several occasions to take her own life."

I asked them if they did not fear that she might succeed finally in this attempt to kill herself.

"Yes, we have constant apprehensions. But then, what if she did? It would only emphasize her virtue."

It was some months after the young ladies told me what I have just related that they called, for they had taken up the study of English and I had agreed to help them a bit.

"How is your sister?" I inquired, for the sad fate of this young girl weighed like a burden on my heart.

"She fasted more than usual during the early summer, but she bathed daily and changed her clothes, dressing sometimes in her most beautiful garments. She had not been sleeping well for some time, and one day she ordered her women to leave her and not return until they were called. They remained away until a married sister and a sister-in-law—a niece of Li Hung Chang—called and wanted to see her. We went to her room, but found it locked. We knocked, but received no answer. We finally punched a hole through the paper window and saw her sitting on her brick bed, her head bolstered up with cushions and her eyes closed. We supposed she was sleeping, but on bursting open the door we found that she had gone to join her boy husband, tho her color and appearance was that of a living person."

"And are you sure she had not swooned?"

"She remained in this condition for twenty-two hours without pulse or heart-beat, and so we put her in her casket."

I could not but feel sad that I had not been in the city, and had had an opportunity to help them to ascertain whether her life had really gone out. But the girls seemed proud of the distinction of having had a sister of such consummate virtue.

WAITING FOR A JAGUAR TO EAT HIM

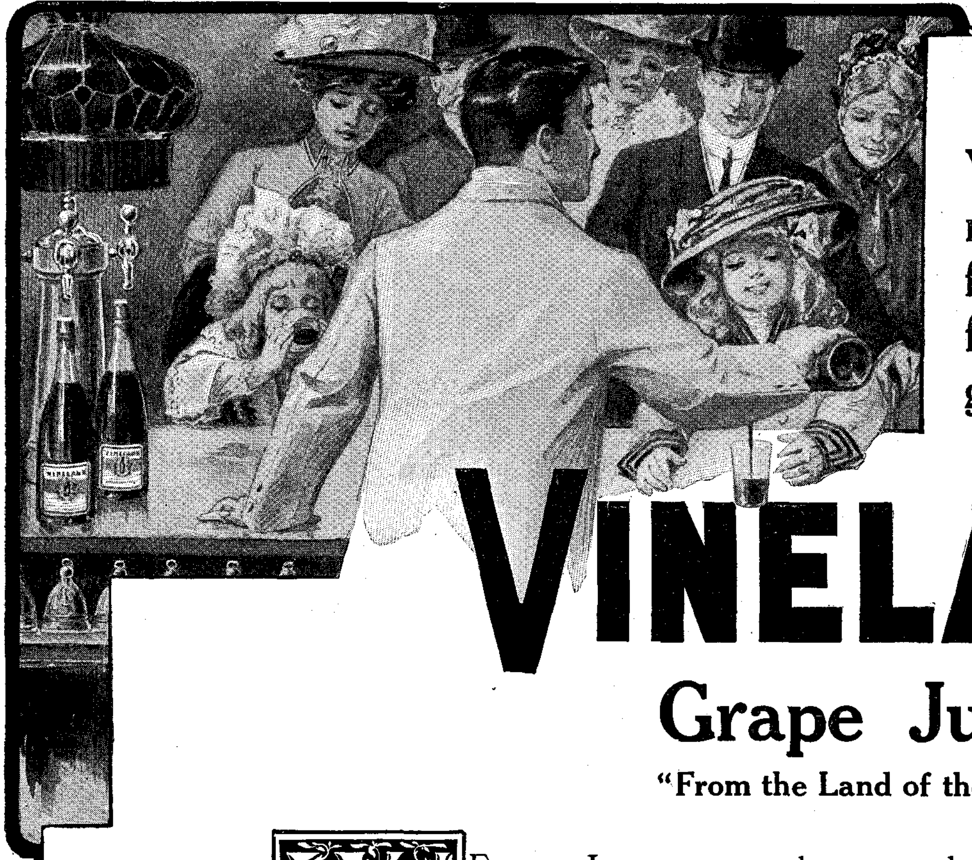
MR. LEWIS R. FREEMAN, of Pasadena, Cal., relates in a jocular way an experience that must have been anything but jocular in reality. Rolled up in blankets from head to foot, in a terrific thunderstorm at night, he watched a jaguar circling round him, and wondered whether the animal would begin the meal at his head or his feet. To let him tell his own story, as he gives it in the New York *Tribune:*

It was in the Verde Creek Cañon of Mount San Pedro, Baja California, in the spring of the year, just at the time when the last of the season's storms come in rains in the valley, hail and sleet in the foothills and lower spurs, and solid snow on the lofty mountain. The camp was in the cañon, well inside the boxed-in stretch. The Mexican cook had deserted a week before, and my companions were off on a three-day mountain-sheep hunt, leaving me with a stiff knee alone in the camp.

Late one afternoon the air became close and stuffy, the breeze died out, and great black clouds came wheeling down from the summit of San Pedro. Soon the thunder began to roll and rumble among the crags and echo with deep reverberations through the cañon, while the lightning flashed with vivid glare and shot in zigzag lines from cliff to cliff. Then the rain came, and in torrents. I retreated, supperless, into the tent, which was under the tallest and thickest pine on a little bench at a bend of the stream. The thunder roared louder than ever, and, pulling in the tent flap, I looked out. The lightning was leaping from pole to pole, and the heavens were fairly ablaze. At this juncture it suddenly occurred to me that lightning always struck the tallest trees, and, grabbing my arms full of blankets, I rushed out into the rain, not stopping until I was in a clear space, well beyond the range of the big pine. Then I rolled up in the blankets—there must have been eight or ten in all—one after the other, making a big, half-soaked bundle, almost as high as it was long. My arms, head, and shoulders were out of the main wrapping, but I protected them somewhat with the loose end of the last blanket.

In half an hour the rain ceased and the heavens began to clear, but the thunder and lightning were still busy, and I was afraid to trust myself under

(Continued on page 714)



You get the full richness and fine flavor of the finest grapes grown, in

VINELAND

Grape Juice

"From the Land of the Vine"

WE use Ives grapes almost exclusively because they are the sweetest and richest.

They are picked when fully ripe here, where they reach their greatest development — in the best grape-growing section of America.

Vineland Grape Juice is the pure natural, undiluted, unfermented juice of these choicest grapes, bottled just as it comes from the presses, Pasteurized to keep it sweet and true to nature.

No preservative of any kind is used.

We carry cleanliness to extremes—everything Vineland Grape Juice touches is sterilized to keep it pure—vats, containers, bottles, even the corks are sterilized.

When you buy **VINELAND GRAPE JUICE** you get the best, sweetest and richest juice and you may be absolutely certain of its purity and cleanliness.

On our property is located the experimental vineyard of the middle Atlantic States—of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

At Druggists, grocers, etc., and at soda fountains. If your dealer will not supply you with Vineland Grape Juice, we will ship direct, paying delivery charges. 1 doz. qts., $5.50; 1 doz. pts., $3.00.

Ask for it by its full name —"**VINELAND**"—and insist on having the genuine.

Trial Bottle 10c—Just enough to show the fine flavor and greater richness of Vineland Grape Juice. Send your name and 10 cts.

Interesting Booklet **"THE BOUNTY OF THE ARBOR,"** mailed free. Write for it.

VINELAND GRAPE JUICE CO.
215 West Boulevard - - Vineland, N. J.

All FREE

To
Literary
Digest
Readers

JOHNSON'S WOOD DYE
JOHNSON'S ELECTRIC SOLVO
JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX
RACINE

Refinish a Piece of Your Furniture at Our Expense. Let Us Send You The Materials FREE

WE WANT a sample of wood finishing done with our preparations in your home. We will send the materials to do the work. Here they are:

A bottle of Johnson's Electric Solvo to quickly remove the old finish—
A bottle of Johnson's Wood Dye (you to choose the color from the 14 different shades) to color the wood—
A sample of Johnson's Prepared Wax to give that beautiful "hand-rubbed" effect—
And our illustrated guide book for home beautifying, which includes complete color card and tells how to finish and refinish wood.

No doubt you have some piece of furniture that you prize highly, yet you do not use on account of the worn condition of its finish, or because it does not harmonize with other furniture or decorations.

Use this outfit which we want to send you free, for refinishing it, and you will be surprised to learn how easily the work is done and the beauty of the result.

May we send you these three packages, and the valuable six-color book free at once? Learn from the test the beautiful effect obtained from the use of

Johnson's Wood Dye

It is not a mere stain. It is a deep-seated dye—sinking into the pores of the wood and bringing out the beauty of the grain. When finished with Johnson's Prepared Wax you have a permanent finish of real beauty and most artistic effect. We want to give you these three packages at once. Send ten cents to partially pay cost of packing and postage—using coupon below for your convenience.

Johnson's Wood Dye comes in 14 standard shades:

No. 126 Light Oak
No. 123 Dark Oak
No 125 Mission Oak
No. 140 Manila Oak
No. 110 Bog Oak
No 128 Light Mahogany
No. 129 Dark Mahogany
No. 130 Weathered Oak
No. 131 Brown Weathered Oak
No. 132 Green Weathered Oak
No. 121 Moss Green
No. 122 Forest Green
No. 172 Flemish Oak
No. 178 Brown Flemish Oak

Half-pints, 30c; pints 50c. Johnson's Prepared Wax 10c and 25c packages. Also sold in large sizes. For sale by all leading paint dealers. Send coupon today to

S. C. JOHNSON & SON
Racine, Wisconsin
"Wood Finishing Authorities"

Please Use This Free Coupon

I accept your offer and enclose ten cents to partially pay postage and packing on Free Booklet Edition L-4, one sample bottle of Johnson's Wood Dye, shade No.......... one bottle of Johnson's Electric Solvo, and a sample of Johnson's Prepared Wax.

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Address..............................
I usually buy my paint at store of
Name..............................
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....
....

the tree. I was just getting ready to unroll, however, congratulating myself on not being wet through, when out of the darkness beyond the end of the blankets came an ear-splitting yell. It is at this stage in the story-book tales of cougars and jaguars that the lone but kind-hearted traveler always starts out with the condensed-milk can to succor the distrest child, always, of course, to be ambushed, killed, and eaten. No such impulse was mine. I knew the distrest child was there all right, but I also knew that it was wrapt two or three feet thick in the best product of an American woolen company, and I was loath to expose it to the elements.

Twice more sounded the cry, and twice more I refused to listen to its call. It seemed to be coming nearer, tho I would have sworn that it had its nose under my feet when it yelled the first time. Again the shriek; this time so near that I thought the blankets vibrated in sympathy, a moment later discovering, however, that my knees were responsible for the latter phenomenon. Then for several minutes I waited and trembled. I wondered if he would begin at my feet and eat me up by inches, or mercifully kill me at once by beginning at my head. At last my ears, strained to catch the slightest sound, detected his step, as the cushioned feet, one after the other, were drawn from the sticky mud. Then he crept into my range of vision. "Thank heaven, it will be the head!" I thought, and waited for him to begin. I could scarcely make out the outline of the body, so that the fiery, vitreous eyes seemed moving all alone. Now they passed behind me and out of range of my vision, but still the spring was not made. Now they gleamed on my right, still moving around the bundle in a circle. Now they disappeared beyond my horizon of blanket, and I realized that, after all, the worst was to happen. I was to be eaten from the feet upward. Then the overwrought nerves gave way and the whole chestful of air I had been holding for so long went ripping out through my tense vocal cords in one wild yell. That was the true cry of the distress child.

As if in answer to my cry, I heard some one breaking through the underbrush at top speed, and my heart beat high with hope. Then I perceived that the sounds were retreating. My preserver had seen the jaguar and turned back. All I felt in the next ten minutes is beyond words to describe, but at length, reassured by the silence, I rolled out of the blankets to find myself alone. The jaguar had evidently no idea that the funny-looking bundle contained a man, and must have fled at the sound of my voice. The beast certainly missed the chance of its life, for I doubt very much if a young, fairly fat, and altogether eatable man was ever laid out quite so helplessly under the nose of a hungry jaguar.

SEEING WENDELL PHILLIPS HOME

NOT many men are left who had a hand in the exciting events in Boston before the Civil War, when mobs were breaking up antislavery meetings and Wendell Phillips was risking his life every time he made a speech. One of these men, however, is publishing his recollections in the New York *Tribune*. Mr. George W. Smalley, the famous newspaper correspondent who has described England to America and America to England, tells how he

Vapo-Cresolene

For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.
Send for descriptive booklet

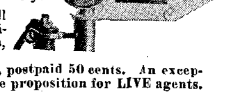
Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.,
180 Fulton St., New York

Cures While You Sleep

Do Your Customers Use 'Phones?

Your ad will talk to your prospective customer every time he uses his 'Phone if you give him an Automatic 'Phone Card Index with your ad on it. Contains space for 200 names alphabetically arranged—yet automatically concealed from view. The most striking and attractive advertising medium on the market today. We can make these in quantities, bearing your ad, at a price so low you can afford to give them away.



Write for quotations as well as complete catalog, aluminum novelties, containers, screw caps, etc.

Telephone Index, postpaid 50 cents. An exceptionally profitable proposition for LIVE agents.

UTICA ALUMINUM AND NOVELTY WORKS
335 Bleecker Street **Utica, N. Y.**

Pears'

"Just soap," is good enough for some, but most women insist on having Pears'. Ask some girl with a good complexion—why?

Sold by the cake and in boxes.

helped guard Wendell Phillips home from Music Hall in Boston through a seething mob that threatened their lives at every step. Mr. Smalley writes:

> Phillips' speech had been all through one to stir deep resentment. The atmosphere of the Music Hall was seething with fierce passion, and it seemed likely enough there would be a rush for the platform when he had finished. If it had come it would have been met. The little band of armed men who concerned themselves about his safety never left his side. But there was no rush. The plans of the enemy were of a different kind. The audience passed quietly out of the hall. A police officer came to tell us that there would be trouble outside. A mob—of course, a broadcloth mob—had assembled. What the mob intended only the leaders of it knew, but he assured us that the police were strong enough to deal with it. But he said Mr. Phillips' friends should go with him when he left the hall, and keep with him.
>
> There were, I think, not more than half a dozen of us who were armed—Le Barnes, Hinton, Redpath, Charles Toller, and one or two others. We told Phillips what he was likely to meet, and that we should walk next to him. When we got to the outer door we found the police disputing with the mob the narrow passage, perhaps fifty yards long, from the hall to Winter Street. It was slow work thrusting these disturbers out, because Winter Street was crowded with the main body of rioters, and there was no room for more. But the police knew their business, and meant to do it, and did it. Inside the passage there was not space enough for an effective attack, even had not the police been too strong. But it took us, I judge, some fifteen minutes to make our way from the hall door to the street.
>
> During this space of time the mob in Winter Street roared at us. They seemed to think we were afraid to go on, and they flung at Phillips such insults as hatred and anger supplied them with—coward, traitor, and so on: with threats besides. Phillips met it all with a smiling face. His hand

---

TURN OVER TIME
When Nature Hints About the Food.

When there's no relish to any food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good then is the time to make a turn over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature.

"Meal times were our busiest part of the day. Eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants, together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the thinner I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a fair trial of Grape-Nuts and was surprised how a small saucer would carry me along, strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts, with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health and brain power.

"American people undoubtedly eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated for nourishment." "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

By-Town
Sanitary and Economical
Hair Brush

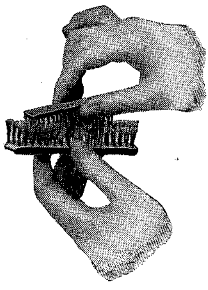
Take Out the Bristles in Strips
to Clean or Renew

Looks exactly like an old fashioned brush, yet it is wonderfully different.

Turn a small knob at the end of the handle, and the bristles come out on wooden strips. These strips each contain only three rows of bristle tufts.

Each bristle is easily reached for cleaning. The strips may be boiled in soapy water.

You can now always have a clean brush. You can avoid baldness and scalp diseases due to inefficient and unsanitary hair brushes.



Dry cleaning of bristles

You can have a new brush whenever you wish. The cost is only 40 to 78 cents for the new bristles. The backs last forever. They do not lose their polish, warp and split—because they do not get wet.

The By-Town backs are made in three styles and finishes; small long-handled, large long-handled and military, Oak, Mahogany or Ebony.

You may choose any bristles you desire: soft, medium, stiff or very stiff; short, medium, long or very long; flat or oval trimmed; white, black or black and white.

Order any combination of the above backs and bristles, at the price of $1.50, each single brush complete, or $3 for pair military brushes.

If your dealer has not yet put in the By-Town brush, write us direct enclosing $1.50, and we will mail you the kind of a brush you have dreamed of possessing.

Say "Long, stiff, white bristles, oval trimmed, with ebony military back," or "Soft, medium, black bristles, flat trimmed with long-handled mahogany back," or any other combination that meets your views of what an ideal hair brush should be, and we will send it prepaid for the one price of $1.50.

We will take it back and return your money if you are not satisfied after 30 days' trial.

There are no loose parts in a By-Town to annoy you by rattling. When the strips are clamped in place it is a solid back brush.

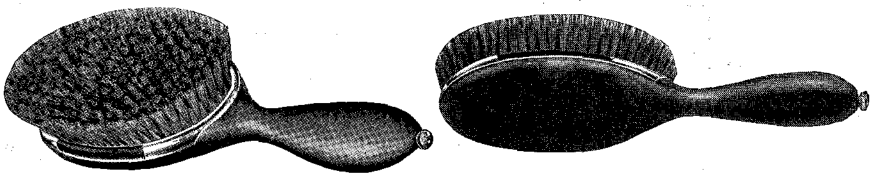
If you have a silver back, for which you desire new bristles and the By-Town everlasting feature, send it to us and we will put in our device and your *choice of bristles for $5. With the device once in,* new bristles will cost only 40 to 78 cents each time they are renewed.

Manufacturers of fine silver toilet sets can put in By-Town bristles and locking devices as easily as the old style. Write us.

Write for booklet, or, better still, send us $1.50 for a brush. You do not have to keep it unless you are thoroughly pleased. If you send the brush back, we will return your money by the next mail.

BY-TOWN, Inc., 7 River Street, Aurora, Ill.

To Dealers: Ours is the most attractive proposition. We offer larger returns from a smaller investment. Write us today and be prepared to take the profits our advertising in 4,000,000 homes will bring you.

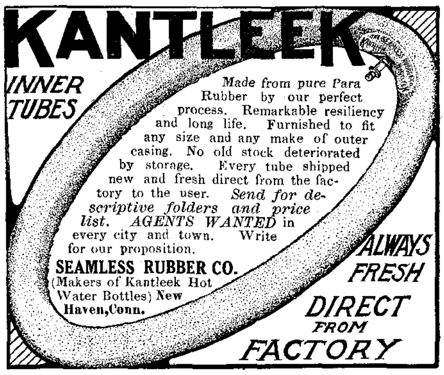


Two views of a By-Town hair brush complete

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
From Importer to Wearer. Silk, Lisle, Cotton, all colors, plain or fancy. On Silk Hose
WE SAVE YOU 25 TO 50%
Write for catalogue "E."
J. C. BRASFIELD & CO., 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

BUY "KALAMAZOO KOMFORT" NOW

Enjoy that **luxurious rest** and **relaxation** which gives renewed energy to tired nerves and muscles and makes the hot, sultry days **cool** and **delightful.** Why not be really **comfortable** when reading, resting or dozing, if the expense is but nominal? Our **Reclining Chair,** automatically adapting itself to every position without effort, will do even more than this for you. Indispensable for **invalids.** Write today for free trial offer and catalog No. 123, showing ten models adapted to parlor, lawn, porch, steamer and sick-room. Ask your dealer for our **SUPERIOR QUALITY** lawn and porch furniture and make **your** home **comfortable, attractive** and **distinctive.** Seventy designs of summer furniture at popular prices. Every piece trade-marked and guaranteed.
THE KALAMAZOO SLED CO., 570 3rd St., Kalamazoo, Mich.



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INNER TUBES

Made from pure Para Rubber by our perfect process. Remarkable resiliency and long life. Furnished to fit any size and any make of outer casing. No old stock deteriorated by storage. Every tube shipped new and fresh direct from the factory to the user. *Send for descriptive folders and price list. AGENTS WANTED* in every city and town. Write for our proposition.

SEAMLESS RUBBER CO.
(Makers of Kantleek Hot Water Bottles) **New Haven, Conn.**

ALWAYS FRESH
DIRECT FROM FACTORY

The best of Steel needs Stropping to be at its best.

Each shave—each stroke even—takes a *little* from the keenness of the edge.

Only by correct and frequent stropping need you hope to gain a shave the equal of the barber's.

When you tire of a public barber, and of "no stropping" *scrapes,* then try the

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

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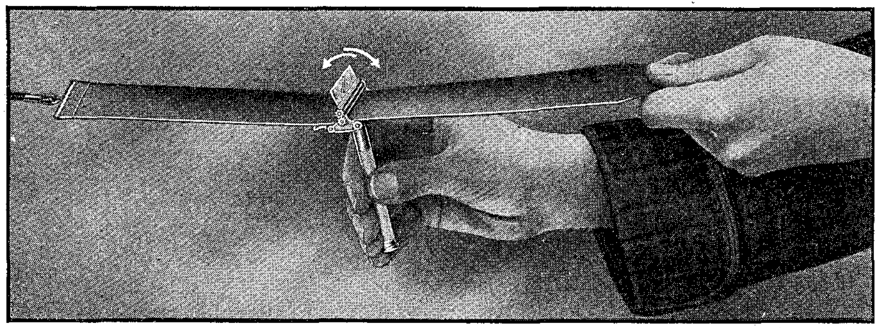

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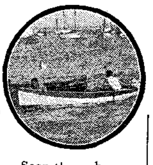

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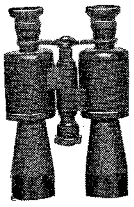

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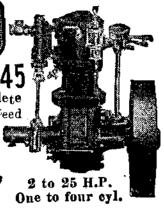

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was on my arm, so that if there had been any nervousness I would have been aware of it. But the pressure of the hand was firm and steady. He was as cool—to use Mr. Rufus Choate's similitude—as a couple of summer mornings. The police who had been a rear guard, satisfied they were not needed there, had gone to the front.

At first, the mob gave little heed to the police. They expected the police, as in Tremont Temple, December 3, to be on their side. But this time an officer had command who knew only his duty as policeman. No politics but to keep the peace and protect peaceful citizens. The officer was Deputy Chief Ham. I have since seen a great deal of police work in many parts of the world—in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere; nowhere any better handling of a dangerous mob than this by Deputy Chief Ham. His force was none too large, but his mastery over the mob was never in doubt. In their hand-to-hand struggles in the little passageway, the police showed what they were made of. Of Phillips' friends the number had increased as we passed from the platform, but if we had been alone we should have been swallowed up, or we should have been driven almost at once to use our revolvers. But the police were an impregnable wall.

Once out in Winter Street, they formed in a solid square, Phillips and his friends in the center. The square was never broken. The mob were many thousand strong. There were wild rushes, there was the tremendous pressure of great masses of men, but against it all the police held good. Down Winter Street to Washington Street, along Washington Street to Essex Street, and in Essex Street to the door of Phillips' house, the mob kept us company, oozing and surging slowly on, reviling and cursing all the way. They thought they would have a chance at the house, but the deputy chief had taken possession there in advance, and when the door opened we passed comfortably in between the police lines. It had taken us an hour or more from the hall to the house. The distance is a short half mile.

HE KNEW BYRON

THIRTY-FIVE years ago there lived at Newcastle-on-Tyne an old man who was once invited by Lord Byron to accompany him on his tragic expedition to Greece. He was Dr. Alexander, Byron's physician at Genoa, and altho the doctor did not go, he grew to be a very close comrade of the poet before his journey, and consequently had many intimate stories to tell of him. A writer who knew Dr. Alexander many years rehearses an interview with him in which they discust the Genoa days. We quote from *T. P.'s Weekly:*

The old army surgeon, who competes with David Urquhart for the honor of having introduced the Turkish bath into England, was still practising his profession in a quiet way, tho he was then in his eighty-seventh year. His memory of the Genoese days still remained clear and sharp. He called to mind that Byron spent his days in riding, in entertaining his friends, and in copious talk. Much of the night was spent in a feverish literary activity that still remains marvelous. Dr. Alexander recalled one of the circumstances of the first interview. Byron was engaged in conversation with the British Vice-Consul at Genoa, and he sat with his legs stretched out and his feet crossed. The left foot was uppermost, and Dr. Alexander's attention was attracted to it by its unfortunate malformation. He had no idea of the poet's extreme sensitiveness on that subject, and was surprized to see the foot suddenly withdrawn, the blood rush to Byron's face, and a flash of irritation dart from the splendid eyes. At a later date, when the poet was absent from Genoa, Dr. Alexander forwarded to him a newspaper which, he had noticed, contained some reference to his work, and was astounded when he received it back by the next post. What had ex-

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cited Byron's anger was a piece of sheer brutality that had been overlooked. "We have received Lord Byron's new poem, and are not pleased with it," the newspaper remarked. "The deformity of his foot seems to have got into his verse." "That foot has been the bane of my life," the poet said to Dr. Alexander. And then he went on to tell how he once went to London with the purpose of having it amputated, but the surgeon whom he consulted refused to perform any such operation, and the idea was abandoned.

One of Byron's amusements was to go out shooting with Trelawney. They would throw soda-water bottles into the Bay of Genoa, and fire at them with pistols as they rose. And Byron, it seems, was much the better shot of the two. It was seldom that he missed a bottle. There were quarrels with others beside Leigh Hunt. In fact, according to Dr. Alexander, the poet quarreled with nearly everybody except his medical adviser. When he wrote at night he always had a little gin-and-water beside him. It was almost his only indulgence, for he was starving himself to keep down the corpulent habit. Dr. Alexander warned him of the consequences of this, but quite without effect. The poet continued to live chiefly on biscuits and a peculiar kind of dry food which he obtained from Turin. When the Countess of Blessington remonstrated with him, he said that his doctor had ordered low diet; but Dr. Alexander denied this, and was of opinion that the poet's abstinence in the matter of food weakened his resistance to the malady from which he died.

In spite of the regularity of his life, there were few unhappier men than Lord Byron at that time. There were days when he contemplated suicide. "Which is the best and quickest poison?" he said to Dr. Alexander. "Dr. Polidori used prussic acid," was the reply, given to what was not believed to be a serious question. "Ah," said Byron, "I had not heard of that. I knew Polidori; he was once with me." The poet was longing for action. "A man ought to do something more for society than write verses," he said. "If I live ten years longer you will see that it is not over with me. I don't mean in literature, for that is nothing; and—it may seem odd to you, but I don't think literature was my vocation. You will see that I shall do something—the times and fortune permitting—that, like the cosmogony of the world, will puzzle the philosophers

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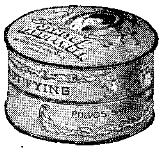

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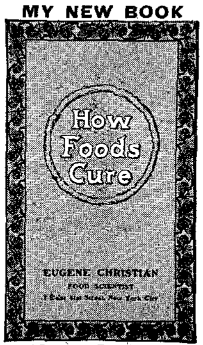

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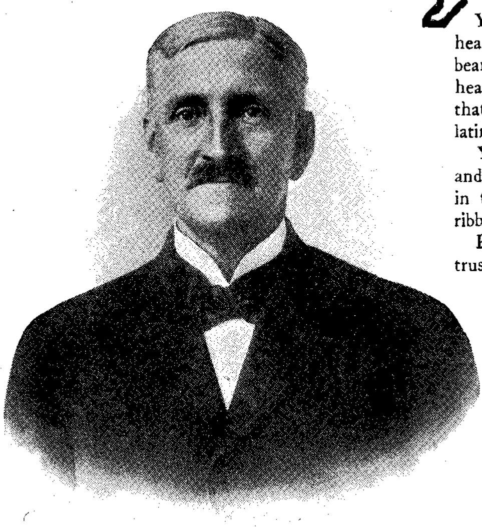

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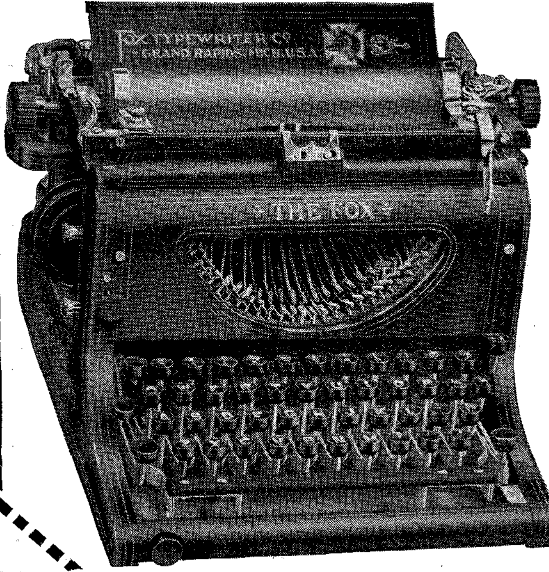

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of all ages." Then came the call from Greece. The poet asked Dr. Alexander to go out with him. "I am married, and can not come," said the doctor, quoting Scripture. "Oh," returned Byron, "how different it is with me! I go just because I am married." The last service was to recommend another medical man, Dr. Bruno. And then Byron went away to his death.

WATCHING CERVERA AT SANTIAGO

THE death of Admiral Cervera, commander of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, recalls many interesting stories of the great sailor. George E. Graham, who interviewed Cervera just after the disastrous battle, gives the following graphic account of the Spanish commander's behavior in defeat. As he tells it in the Washington *Herald:*

I saw him first through my binoculars from the forward bridge of the *Brooklyn*, where I rushed when the signal was made, "The enemy is escaping." His beautiful ship, the *Maria Teresa*, painted black with a gold and yellow crest of Spain on its bow, looked as if it had been newly varnished for the occasion. Above her floated the great ensigns of Spain, flags of double silk with heavy bullion embroidery, as if she were coming out to a feast instead of a fight. As she turned her prow west, I saw him a second on the forward bridge, in his immaculate white, with his binoculars glued to his eyes, taking a look at the opening between the *Brooklyn* and the *Iowa*, where the *Massachusetts* should have been, but which position she had left to go down for coal. Then the shells began to hit his ship, and, as they exploded, he was covered in a mass of dense smoke. I saw him no more during the fight.

I saw the old admiral the next day aboard the *Harvard*, a prisoner of war, and waiting to be taken to Annapolis. I went aboard the *Harvard* with Commodore Schley.

His short, rather pathetic figure, with a white, almost womanlike skin, not at all of the Spanish hue, and with clear, bright eyes snapping from under heavy eyebrows, was clad in an ill-fitting pair of blue trousers which some officer on the *Gloucester* had contributed to cover his nakedness, for when he was picked out of the water he simply had on his underwear. A loose black alpaca coat, which somebody else had given, a straw hat a size or two too large for him, and a pair of white canvas "sneaks," like the ordinary sailor wears, made up his attire. With all this ludicrous dress, he was still dignified in looks and action when he rose to greet Commodore Schley, and the two conversed in the purest Castilian, the defeated admiral smiling with joy over the fact that Schley could speak his native tongue volubly. When they had finished, I sat down along side and talked with him. He spoke fairly good English, and told me frankly that he did not expect to defeat the American fleet when he came out. He said, in rather low voice, "I was ordered out. My government ordered me to come out, and I obeyed. I knew your force was superior, but I hoped to get one or two of our ships away. Unfortunately, your *Brooklyn* and your *Oregon* were too fast for us, and my ships did not seem to be able to reach their accredited speed. But it is the fortunes of war," he said wearily. "You have great sailors and great gunners and great ships, and you are entitled to all that comes from the victory. I shall go back to Spain." And then he added, with a little note of doubt in his voice, "I hope my people will believe I did my best." He held out his hand, and the interview was over.

Prohibitive Price.—Wilbur Wright, on the broad, green plain of his school of aviation at Pau, talked about his early struggles. "We had in those Dayton days," said he, "wonderful offers, magnificent promises, but when it came to the actual laying down of money, then gloom descended on the scene. Our friends, with their mouths full of millions and their quite empty hands, reminded me of a Dayton barber. This barber said one day as he shaved me. 'That's a fine pup of Simmon's. I'd give anything for it.' 'Well, it's for sale, isn't it?' said I. The barber burst into sneering laughter. 'Oh, yes, it's for sale,' said he, 'but do you know what Simmons wants for it? Why, two dollars!"—*Kansas City Star.*

SHEAR WIT

The Latest.—This is said to be the latest song hit in Atchison: "No Matter How Hungry a Horse Becomes, it Can Not Eat a Bit."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Real Sarcasm.—"Shake before taking," read the fever-and-ague victim from the label on the bottle of medicine.

"Talk about your sarcasm," he said to himself, "that is sure the real thing."—*Chicago News.*

A La Directoire.—BEGGAR—"My dear lady, I am without either petticoat or corset."

DEAR LADY—"The same as I. It is the latest fashion."—*Journal Amusant.*

His Hope.—"Papa," wrote the sweet girl, "I have become infatuated with calisthenics."

"Well, daughter," replied the old man, "If your heart's sot on him I haven't a word to say; but I always did hope you'd marry an American."—*Houston Post.*

Her Bargain.—HE—"Will you share my lot?"

SHE—"Yes, when you have a house on it that is paid for."—*Judge.*

His Scheme.—"I compel my daughter to practise four hours a day," said Mr. Cumrox.

"But you will make her hate music so that she will never want to go near a piano!"

"That's what I am hoping."—*The Pittsburg Observer.*

Frank about It.—The day after the club meeting the lady egotist and the sarcastic lady met again.

"I suppose," said the former, "that the rest of you talked about me after I left."

"Oh, no," rejoined the latter. "We tired of that subject while you were there."—*The Pittsburg Observer.*

As Willie Saw It.—Willie, accompanied by his father, was visiting a circus and menagerie. "Oh, papa," the boy exclaimed, as they passed before an elephant, "look at the big cow with her horns in her mouth eating hay with her tail!"—*Christian Register.*

Progress.—"Mister, you're wasting time sketching that old ruined bridge."

"Indeed?"

"Yes: there's a fine new steel bridge just a mile further on."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Something In It.—"What are you talking about? A thing can't be a great help and a great drawback at the same time."

"I don't know. How about a mustard plaster?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Danger.—PHOTOGRAPHER—"Great Scott, man! Can't you look a little more cheerful?"

MR. H. ENPECK—"No, sir; not for this picture! I'm to send it to my wife, who is away on a visit, and if I looked too cheerful she'd take the first train for home."—*Chicago News.*

Quite an Order.—He was out with his best girl, and as they strolled into the West-End restaurant he tried to put on an I-do-this-every-evening kind of look. When they were seated at a table a waiter approached them.

"Will monsieur have à la carte or table d'hôte?" he asked.

"Both," said the young man, "and put plenty of gravy on 'em."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Reason.—"What makes the Balkan states so sassy?"

"Every one of them has a big brother."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Brilliant.—"Does he know much?"

"Well, he not only knows that he doesn't know much, but he knows enough to keep others from knowing it."—*Judge.*

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Right where they are, the THE IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER will lift out of them, by its suction force, every particle of dirt and dust and every germ, moth and egg of vermin. It will renovate everything in your home. It will make everything clean, wholesome, sanitary and sweet—outside and in and through and through.

Everybody Can Afford It

Completely equipped for hand operation, the IDEAL Vacuum Cleaner COSTS ONLY $25. Equipped with electric motor for direct current, $55; for alternating current, $60. The motor is of the best standard type. It uses only about two cents worth of electricity an hour. All you have to do is to attach it to your electric light fixture.

So tremendous is the saving effected by the IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER in time, labor, health and actual money that its small price is quickly returned many times over.

Anybody Can Operate It

Operated either by hand or electric motor, the IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER does the work of power plants costing a thousand dollars and upwards, and does it better and with more convenience. No skill needed either to use or maintain it.

The hand machine puts no tax on the strength—your 8 year-old boy might well scorn the task as too easy—compared with sweeping, it is play. The electric motor is not a necessity, but a luxury.

CHANGE IN PRICE—After June first next, the price of each motor equipped cleaner will be increased $5.00

THE OLD WAY

Why pound the life out of your carpets and rugs under the mistaken notion that you are pounding the dirt out of them? Or why send your valuable fabrics away to be treated you don't know how?

The Ideal Vacuum Cleaner renovates every time it cleans. Its cost is less than what is ordinarily paid a professional renovator for just one cleaning. And it remains to serve you all the year 'round.

Send your order for one of these valuable machines at once. Our Free Illustrated Booklet tells a story that will mean a new era in your home. Write for it today.

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Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

At the Box Office.—"Give me two seats, center orchestra, fifth row, for October 20, 1912."

"Are you crazy?"

"Very likely; but I thought I might get ahead of your speculators on the sidewalk."—*Puck.*

Effective Treatment.—Asked the Progressive Woman of the Beauty Culturist: "Don't you think women should exercise the suffrage?"

"Certainly. My method will increase it two inches."—*Puck.*

The Denomination.—HARDUPPE—"Er—what was the denomination of that bill you loaned me?"

CUTTING—"Episcopalian, I think—it keeps Lent so well."—*Life.*

Hopeless.—NELLE—"Is that fellow of yours ever going to get up the courage to propose?"

BELLE—"I guess not—he's like an hour-glass."

NELLE—"An hour-glass?"

BELLE—"Yes—the more time he gets, the less sand he has."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Something New in Chickens.—Little Mary went into the country on a visit to her grandmother. Walking in the garden she chanced to spy a peacock, a bird she had never seen. She ran quickly into the house and cried out; "O! grandma, come out and see. There's an old chicken in bloom."—*The Delineator.*

An Omission.—KNICKER—"Did your father give you an auto?"

BOCKER—"Yes, but he didn't endow it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Confession.—"Mother, I've a dreadful thing to confess to you. Last night, when you told me to lie down in bed, I lied down, but after you turned out the gas I grounded my teeth at you in the dark!"—*Punch.*

Willing.—DOCTOR—"If you won't take the medicine I prescribe, you must go to another doctor."

PATIENT—"Who do you recommend?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Just In Time.—A German shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night, and upon arriving in the morning struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion, and the shoemaker was blown out through the door almost to the middle of the street.

A passer-by rushed to his assistance, and after helping him to arise, inquired if he was injured.

The little German gazed in at his place of business, which was now burning quite briskly, and said:

"No, I aindt hurt. But I got out shust in time, eh?"—*Lippincott's.*

He Knew.—"Do you know how to use a chafing-dish?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "I have some novel ideas on the subject."

"What are they?"

"The best way I know of to use a chafing-dish is to punch a hole in the bottom of it, paint it green, and plant flowers in it."—*Washington Star.*

The Question.—Why hide your light under a bushel when a pint measure will answer the purpose?—*Judge.*

A Poor Memory.—"Have you forgotten that you owe me seven dollars?"

"Dear, dear, I had forgotten. My memory is miserable—but wasn't it only $6.39?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Unusual.—"What makes that fellow so popular?"

"He'll listen to a funny story without insisting on telling another."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Encouragement.—"Miss Emma, I love thee."

"Well, now you are down on your knees you may as well tie my shoe laces."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Poor Illustration.—Principal—"Johnnie, I'm surprized that your French is so weak. Now, think. Chapeau. What is that? What does your father throw up when he's merry?"

Johnnie—"His job, sir."—*Tit-Bits.*

He Won.—Two men were having an argument as to their respective strengths.

"Why," said the first, "every morning before breakfast I get a bucket and pull up ninety gallons from the well."

"That's nothing," retorted the other. "I get a boat every morning and pull up the river."—*Universalist Leader.*

Plenty of the Real Dust.—Western editors delight in publishing little paragraphs like the following: "Nearly 70 States the size of Rhode Island could be carved out of Missouri, 56 out of Illinois, 53 out of Arkansas, 265 out of Texas." If this sort of thing is kept up much longer, Rhode Island will draw its money from the savings-banks, go down there, and buy some of those States.—*Boston Transcript.*

Fortunate.—Cook—"Taylor was always a fortunate man, but doesn't it seem wonderful that his luck should stay with him to the very last?"

Raleigh—"How was that?"

Cook—"He was operated on for the removal of a pearl which he had accidentally swallowed while eating oysters, and when the pearl was examined it was found to be valuable enough to pay for both the operation and the funeral."—*Tit-Bits.*

He Did His Best.—"Convicted?" exclaimed the prisoner in disgust. "Well, I'm not surprized. My lawyer made a fool of himself."

"I tried to represent you faithfully," remarked the lawyer, mildly.—*Judge.*

Unreliable Dog.—"Come right on in, Sambo," the farmer called out. "He won't hurt you. You know a barking dog never bites."

"Sure, boss, Ah knows dat," replied the cautious colored man, "but Ah don't know how soon he's going to stop barkin'."—*Success Magazine.*

Quoted From a Recent Prosperity Speech.—Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Chairman, that the cotton cloth made in South Carolina annually would make a sheet big enough to cover the entire face of America and Europe and lap over on the toes of Asia? Or, if all the cattle she raises in each year were one cow, she could browse on the tropical vegetation along the equator, while her tail switched icicles off the North Pole, and that her milk could float a shipload of her butter and cheese from Charleston to New York? Or, if all the mules we market each year were one mule, it would consume the entire annual corn crop of North Carolina at one meal, and kick the spots off the sun without swelling its sides or shaking its tail? Or, if the hogs we raise annually were one hog, that animal would dig the Panama Canal in three roots, without grunting, and its squeal would be loud enough to jar the cocoanuts off the trees along the Canal Zone.—*New York Sun.*

An Ancient One.—M. Hamelin, the police magistrate of Paris, was the victim of a venerable practical joke on April 1. It began in the early morning with the arrival at his residence in the Avenue Henri Martin of several carts of coal, followed by a continuous procession all day of other vehicles conveying similarly unordered goods—five pianos, jars of cod liver oil, hams, mineral waters, and vegetables—while among the visitors whose services were supposed to be required were an embalmer, a masseuse, an undertaker, and half a dozen pedicures. Altogether 322 vehicles drove up to the house in the course of the day. Amid the confusion M. Hamelin went quietly off to preside as usual at the police court.—*London Daily News.*

The Art of Persuasion.—Possible Employer—"But we are slack ourselves. If I found you anything to do it would be taking work from my own men."

Applicant—"The little I should do wouldn't 'arm nobody, guv'nor."—*Bystander.*

There is But One
"Holeproof Hosiery"

It has the name "Holeproof" on the toe. Please do not judge the genuine by heavy and coarse imitations.

"Holeproof" is the original guaranteed hosiery. We worked 31 years to perfect it. No maker with less experience can make a hose as good.

It is light, soft and attractive.

There are a hundred other hosieries with guarantees like ours. But you don't want hose cumbersome, heavy and coarse.

"Holeproof" today costs the same as the common. You may as well have it.

We pay an average of 63c a pound for our yarn. Ours comes from Egypt. We use 3-ply yarn throughout, with a 6-ply heel and toe. Thus we get superior wear.

We spend $30,000 a year for inspection. You'll insist on "Holeproof" if you'll compare all kinds. But don't say merely "Holeproof Hose." Look for the name on the toe, else you may get an imitation not even half so good.

If you want the most for your money you must see that you get "Holeproof."

This guarantee comes in each box of six pairs: "If any or all of these hose come to holes or need darning within six months from the day you buy them, we will replace them free."

Ask for our Free Booklet, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

Now 25c a Pair

6 Pairs—Guaranteed 6 Months—$1.50 —up to $3.00

The genuine "Holeproof" are sold in your town. On request we will tell you the dealers' names. Or we will ship direct, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. "Holeproof" are made for men, women and children. Ask your people to try them.

Are Your Hose Insured?

Holeproof Hosiery Co.
286 Fourth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, black with white feet, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12. *Six pairs of a size and weight in a box.* All one color or assorted, as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—Made entirely of Sea Island cotton. 6 pairs, $2.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, khaki, mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

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Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2. Medium weight. Black, tan, and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made today.

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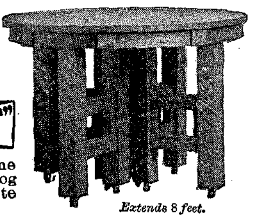
Reg. U.S Pat. Office, 1906.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S OWN STORY. The complete story of her trial and fifteen years' imprisonment, by Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, 12mo, cloth, 394 pages, illustrated. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.



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Retail store price, $32—our Comepackt price $14.50—you put the finished sections together yourself. A few minutes easy work without tools saves you over half on

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Over 100 other handsome pieces in our new catalog—all GUARANTEED. Write today.

Extends 8 feet.

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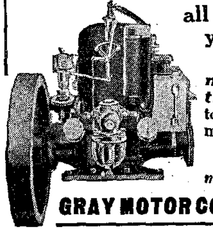

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3 to 20 H. P. $60.00 and upwards Complete in every detail, all ready to install in your boat.

Made in the ***largest and most up-to-date plant in the world*** devoted exclusively to the manufacture of 2-cycle marine motors.

1, 2 and 3 cylinder.

Write for story of how these motors are made and catalog.

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WHEN your painter uses Carter Pure White Lead, mixed with pure Linseed Oil and the desired color at time of painting, you are sure of bright clear and durable tints—true colors—not muddy hues.

Because of its extreme *whiteness*, Carter White Lead produces *brighter* and more beautiful colors than other white leads.

CARTER
Strictly Pure
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is the *whitest* paint you can buy. It is so dazzlingly white that other pure leads appear grey by comparison. Whiteness means *purity*.

Whiteness means *fineness of grain*—that the reduction of the metallic lead is perfect. This fineness makes Carter spread farther, just as a cup of flour spreads farther than a cup of wheat.

Whiteness means *even quality*. Every ounce in every keg of Carter is just like every ounce in every other keg. Ask your painter what this means.

By the pound, Carter costs a trifle more than other leads. Figured by yards of surface covered and years of wear, however, it is the most economical paint you can buy. Carter is sold by all reliable dealers—used by *first-class* painters.

But send NOW—today—for our Valuable Free Book, which tells how to test any paint for purity; how to choose a harmonious color scheme, and gives many other helpful suggestions. We'll send with the book a set of color plates showing how real buildings look when painted with Carter—just what you have long wanted.

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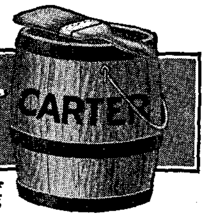

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A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE
The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

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ARCADIA
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ARCADIA
MIXTURE

In each pound there are three to four hundred pipefuls—it costs $2.00 per pound—three-quarters of a cent a pipe.

If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

SEND 10 CENTS for a sample of the most perfect tobacco known.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

Tale of a Turkey.—Mr. Philip Snowden is quite one of the best orators in the labor party. He is, moreover, blest with a fund of humor, and his speeches are frequently spiced with some excellent stories. A short time ago, illustrating a point to the effect that Parliament only helps those that help themselves, Mr. Snowden told of a man who coveted a plump turkey belonging to his neighbor. He prayed long and earnestly, but without avail, that his neighbor's turkey might be sent into his backyard. Then he changed his prayer, and asked that he might be sent into the garden where the turkey was. And, curiously enough, says Mr. Snowden, the prayer was granted that very night.—*M. A. P.*

A New Tune.—The merchant stared hard at the latest candidate for office boy.

"Well," he asked, "how many afternoons will it require to b. y. g.?"

The boy did not smile.

"My grandmother was buried many years ago," he replied. "But, frankly, sir, I would like to see a good ball game once a week—without any fictitious excuses for leaving the office." He got the job.—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

A Wrong Reading.—Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the eloquent New York clergyman, at a recent banquet said of charity:

"Too many of us, perhaps, misinterpret the meaning of charity as the master misinterpreted the scriptural text. This master, a pillar of the western church, entered in his journal:

"The scripture ordains that, 'if a man take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.' To-day, having caught the hostler stealing my potatoes, I have given him the sack."—*The Advance.*

Paying Politeness.—"Politeness," said Senator Gallinger, in the hope of stilling a rather acrimonious argument in a clubroom, "always pays."

His flushed listeners looked up at him in inquiry, and he smiled and repeated, "Politeness always pays. Two little girls I knew were seated before a plate containing two bunches of grapes—one a very large and tempting and perfect bunch, and the other small and hard and green. The two little girls looked at the two bunches for a space of silence. Then the polite child said:

"'Is oo gweedy?'

"'No,' the other answered; 'I's not a bit gweedy.'

"'Then, said the first, 'oo choose.'"—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 9.—F. Marion Crawford, the American novelist, dies after a long illness at his home in Sorrento, Italy.

April 10.—President Castro is expelled by France from Martinique.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, dies at his home in Putney.

April 13.—The garrison in Constantinople mutinies and forces the government to dismiss the Grand Vizier, the Minister of War, and the President of the Chamber. Seventeen persons are reported killed and thirty wounded.

The expedition investigating the murder of Professor Jones, the Chicago scientist, by Philippine tribesmen, recovers the collection made in the islands by the slain man.

April 14.—A new cabinet, with Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier, takes office in Constantinople, and the Sultan grants other demands made by the mutinous troops.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 9.—The House passes the Payne Tariff Bill by a vote of 217 to 161.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, ex-Secretary of the Interior, dies at Washington.

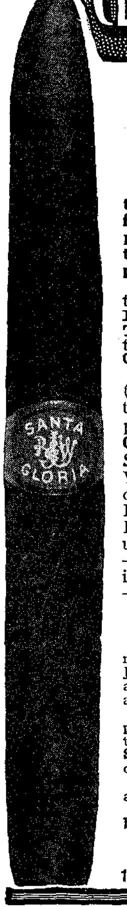
April 10.—The bill to provide for the taking of the next census is passed by the Senate.

April 15.—A message from the President, transmitting a tariff bill for the Philippines, is received.

GENERAL

April 9.—The conference between the hard-coal operators and mine-workers ends in a deadlock at Philadelphia.

To test your taste A pure Havana filled Cigar for Two Cents.



Panetela Shape
NOT a Stogie
4½ Inches Long
Pure Havana Filled
Two Cents

Is there any other tobacco grown that can even approach the rich, full, delicious flavor of genuine, pure Havana! You know that taste—that indefinable unapproachable Havana taste!

Among the millions of cigars sold there is so much GROSS MISREPRESENTATION about HAVANA TOBACCO that we propose putting our pure Havana filled Santa Gloria TO TEST.

In the making of our *Yara Specials* (higher priced), in which every particle of the filler is grown in and imported from **Cuba,** there are **Havana Cuttings.** From these is made our **Santa Gloria** with a clean, well cured York State wrapper. No scraps. No dust. Just the wrapper and pure Havana, exact size of illustration. Rolled by experts—in an immaculately clean, airy, sanitary factory—a factory which bears the closest inspection of the public—everybody—to whom it is open the year 'round.

Box of 50 Santa Glorias for $1.00 Prepaid Everywhere

Santa Gloria is a quickly rolled cigar—not expensively finished—not a rough stogie. Just like the illustration. But for smoke—a genuine, pure Havana smoke—you can't approach **Santa Gloria** anywhere in price.

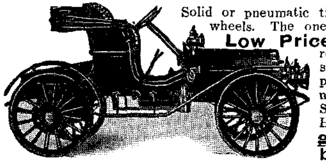
We guarantee, absolutely, to refund your purchase price (no matter where you buy them—from your dealer or us) if a single **Santa Gloria** is ever found different from our representation.

Ask your dealer for **Santa Gloria.** Ask about our standing in the tobacco world.

Or, send a dollar bill to us direct for box of 50, prepaid. State color wanted.

R. & W. JENKINSON CO.
(49th year—600 employees)
1173 Liberty Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE "SIMPLO" AUTOMOBILE



Solid or pneumatic tires. High or low wheels. The one Automobile at a **Low Price** that is always ready to run. Handsome, Stylish, Simple, Reliable, Economical to operate. Safe and Sure. A Hill Climber. **Biggest Automobile Value** in America. 1909 Catalog FREE, Address
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"It's All in the Edge"

Stropping Makes The Edge and a smooth, perfect shave—the kind you get **once in a while**—is yours **every time** if you use

The Perfection
Automatic
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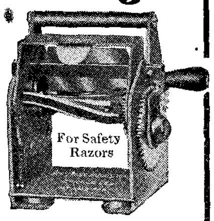

But don't class it with any other device—there is nothing like it.

It is absolutely automatic and certain—giving a perfect, easy shaving edge to your razor blade in a few seconds—no knack or skill required—every turn of the crank gives six perfect stroppings on each side of the blade.

One set of safety blades may be made to last a lifetime. **A Perfection** stropping makes them better than new.

With the old style ordinary razor it makes shaving a delight.

Your dealer is authorized to guarantee satisfactory trial. If he cannot supply, write for our **ten day Free Trial Offer.**

For Ordinary Razors

Perfection Razor Strop Co.
Dept. B
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CHICAGO

Interesting proposition to dealers and agents.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. F.," Denver, Colo.—"Will you kindly inform me. (1) If the substance of a fish is to be considered flesh-meat? (2) Is the tomato fruit or vegetable? (3) Is it preferable or more correct to say, '*Please* favor me with an early reply,' or '*Kindly* favor me with an early reply'?"

(1) No; "flesh-meat" is "butcher's meat," which is the flesh of mammals as opposed to that of poultry, game, fish, frogs, turtles, etc. (2) Botanically the tomato is a fruit, but popularly it is considered a vegetable. (3) Either "kindly" or "please" may be correctly used in the sentence you cite.

"J. G.," Chicago, Ill.—"Can you tell me who is the author of the following quotation, 'He is not of an age, but for all time, our myriad-minded Shakespeare'?"

The quotation you send us is made up of two extracts, the first from "Lines to the Memory of Shakespeare," by Ben Jonson ("is" should be changed to "was"), and the second is from "Biographia Literaria," by Coleridge.

"G. O. P.," Buras, La.—"(1) What is the meaning of '8vo,' '12mo,' '16mo,' etc.? (2) Why is the name 'Turkey' given to the Ottoman Empire?"

(1) These are contractions of *octavo*, *duodecimo*, and *sextodecimo*. An octavo is a book or pamphlet in which the sheets are so folded as to make eight leaves. The following sizes are generally recognized in the United States: *cap 8vo*, 4¼x7 inches; *demy 8vo*, 5½x8 inches; *imperial 8vo*, 8¼x11½ inches; *medium 8vo*, 6x9½ inches, the size usually assumed when *8vo* is written without a limiting adjective; *royal 8vo*, 6½x10 inches. *Duodecimo*, called also "twelvemo," denotes a page 4½x7½ inches in size; or a form made up of 12 or 24 pages. It is used also to describe a book having 12 leaves to the sheet. A sixteenmo or sextodecimo, written often *16mo*, is a book or pamphlet having sixteen leaves to the sheet the pages being, in size, usually 4½x6⅞ inches; hence, loosely, a book having that size of page.

(2) The term Ottoman designates the Turkish branch of the Tatar race that founded the Turkish empire: so-called from Othman or Osman I. (reigned 1288–1326), who established it in Asia Minor, and took the title of Sultan.

"J. G. E.," Hillsboro, Kans.—"In the last number of THE LITERARY DIGEST you use the form 'Doukhobor' (plural 'Doukhobors'), which has become current in this country. In the Russian language the singular number is 'Dukhoborets' and the plural 'Dukhobortsy.' How can we form a singular 'D(o)ukhobor' from this?"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the form "Dukhobortsi" in the plural, but gives also "Duchobortsi," "Doukhobortsi," and "Doukhobors" as alternative spellings. From the last term given above the singular "Doukhobor" is formed.

"H. O. B.," Chicago.—This correspondent claims that "vociferous applause" is not good English. He is in error. Applause is "the signification of approval by clapping the hands, *shouting*, or the like." Acclamation is an inherent part of applause, and if "H. O. B." had ever attended, for instance, a baseball game between the "Cubs" of Chicago and the "Giants" of New York he would revise his opinion that "applause is seldom or never given by the voice."

The dogmatic assertion that there is only one form of pluralizing "Miss Bell" which is grammatically and scientifically correct does not dispose of the fact stated in the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 6, 1909: "There is authority, in some senses at least, for all three forms."

"G. W. C.," East Pittsburg, Pa.—"Which is correct, 'What *kind of a* judge do you want,' or 'What *kind of* judge do you want'?"

"Kind of" does not require the indefinite article before the following noun in such expressions as "What *kind of* man is he," "What *kind of* animal is it."

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE
PLAN AND ELEVATION

Ask Your Architect to Tell You About

Tapestry Brick

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

He knows that there is as much difference between Tapestry Brick and smooth, highly finished conventional facing brick as there is between hand-made furniture and the varnished products of a chair factory.

He knows that Tapestry Brick, with its deep, rich colors and contrasts (mellowed by innumerable intermediate shadings), will give you walls that will be individual, artistic and interesting.

He knows that until recently, the artistic possibilities of brick as shown in old English country houses could not be fully realized in America.

Some Facts About Tapestry Brick

have been set down in an attractive booklet, generously illustrated, showing in colors many of the sizes, shapes and textures in which Tapestry Brick is made. It is instructive, for it gives a history of artistic brickwork, and shows the various "bonds," mortar joints and patterns in which Tapestry Brick can be laid. It also gives some instructive figures on comparative costs of brick, frame and stucco buildings. Write us *now* and enclose 20 cents in stamps to pay postage and mailing.

If your house is already built, consider the artistic possibilities of Tapestry Brick and Tile for garden walls, gateways, paths, etc.

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Tapestry Brick for facing your building may add a few dollars to the initial cost, but for every dollar so expended it will add ten dollars to the value of the property, and will double its salability.

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$6.75
Direct to You
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Library Table
Top 22x36 in.

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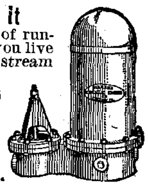

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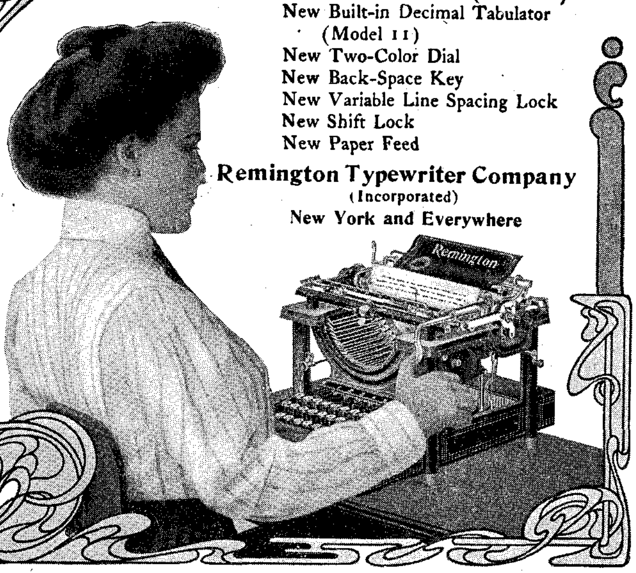

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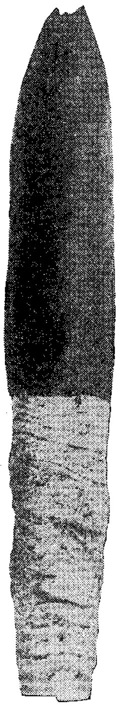

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Ayscough, John. Dromina. 12mo, pp. 477. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Barr, Amelia E. The Hands of Compulsion. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Berry, John B. N. Some Assurances of Immortality. 16mo, pp. 66. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Bowen, Edwin W. Questions at Issue in Our English Speech. 16mo, pp. 154. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. $1.

Channing, Edward, and **Lansing,** Marion Florence. The Story of the Great Lakes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Chatfield-Taylor, H. C. Fame's Pathway—A Romance of a Genius. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Cholmondeley, Mary. The Hand on the Latch. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Conant, Charles A. A History of Modern Banks of Issue—With an Account of the Economic Crises of the Nineteenth Century and the Crises of 1907. Fourth Edition—Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. xi–751. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Cooley, Charles Horton. Social Organization—A Study of the Larger Mind. 12mo, pp. xvii–426. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Davis, Norah. Wallace Rhodes—A Novel. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

THE LATE ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE,
Author of "Katrine."

Dudley, Gertrude, and **Keller,** Frances A. Athletic Games in the Education of Women. Pp. 268. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

This is the joint effort of an instructor of physical education in Chicago University and a writer on sociological subjects to show that athletic training is of vast importance to women. It attacks the attitude of the indifferent and hostile. In the first section, "The Value of Athletic Games," is emphasized the fact that this branch of education, if properly taught, has a value far above that of health or recreation, in that it tends to develop the mental, esthetic, and social qualities. Social ethics are "essentially the result of team work according to the prescribed rules of the game."

The second section represents data gathered from secondary schools, universities, and organizations of various kinds in different parts of the country. While present-day tendencies are more favorable than formerly, the play spirit is not recognized and directed as it should be and unwise discriminations are drawn in regard to sex. Pertinent suggestions are offered for arousing a more general interest in athletic games for women.

Under the general heading "Methods of Instruction" is presented matter of direct benefit to teachers. Basketball, indoor baseball, and field hockey are discust in detail with diagrams, definitions of technical terms, and questions for students. The book is well written and constitutes a forcible argument in favor of the subject in hand.

Forsslund, Louise. Old Lady Number 31. 16mo, pp. 275. New York: The Century Co. $1.

Fort, Charles. The Outcast Manufacturers. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Galsworthy, John. Fraternity. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Hall, Francis J. The Being and Attributes of God. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Hapgood, George. Solitaire and Patience. 12mo, pp. 179. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

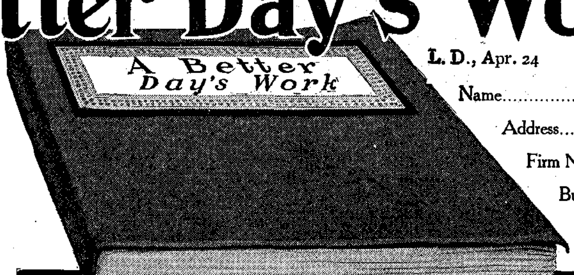
These "fifty games to test the card-player's skill and make a lonely hour pass quickly" will doubtless be hailed by many people as a successful attempt to add to "the gaiety of nations." There can be no doubt about the thoroughness with which the author has accomplished his task, and the serious object he had in view as exprest in the following solemn words: "No matter what may be our domestic and social surroundings, there come times to each of us when, unless we are able to be 'company to ourselves,' we must inevitably suffer from loneliness or ennui. It is at such moments that the game of solitaire (to which our English cousins give the very significant name of Patience) becomes something more than a frivolous diversion."

PAUL ELMER MORE,
Author of "Shelburne Essays."

Hunting, Henry Gardner. Witter Whitehead's Own Story—About a Lucky Splash of Whitewash, some Stolen Silver, and a House that Wasn't Vacant. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Lane, Elinor Macartney. Katrine. Pp. 315. New York: Harper & Bros.

In "Katrine" are to be found all the requisites of a satisfactory love-story, and this winning, irresistible Irish girl bids fair to become as popular as her predecessor,



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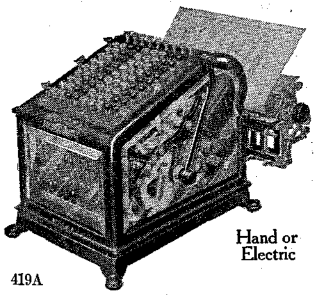

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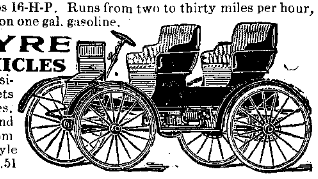

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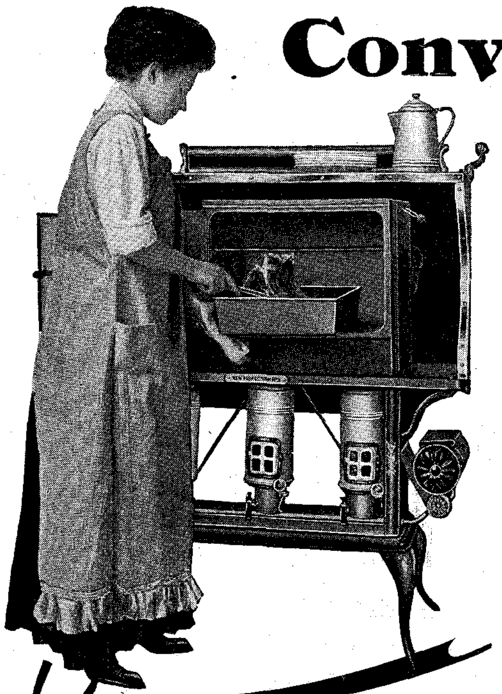

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Nancy Stair. There are just enough obstacles in the course of Katrine's love to keep the reader in a state of suspense to the close. Far from being a merely sentimental romance, however, the story deals with the awakening to manhood of Katrine's lover, the heroic sacrifice of his rival, and Katrine's own growth in nobility of soul.

Her wonderful voice proves her salvation at a time when there seemed nothing in the world to live for. She takes as her text, "No great artistic success ever came to any woman that had not its root in a dead love." Inspired by the truth of these words, she finally succeeds in accomplishing what her tyrannical, erratic teacher Josef predicted—made of her sorrow diamonds and rubies and pearls to set in her voice. As to whether Katrine chose wisely between the aristocratic Francis Ravenel and the blustering but whole-souled Dermott McDermott, there may be a difference of opinion. One thing is certain—Katrine wouldn't have been Katrine had her decision been different, for according to her Irish standards of loyalty, "To an Irishwoman the drame comes but the wance."

LOUISE MORGAN SILL,
Author of "Sunnyfield."

Lynde, Francis. The King of Arcadia. Illustrated. Pp. 354. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

If a story replete with human interest entertainingly told constitutes a claim to popularity, then "The King of Arcadia" ought to hold high rank among the best sellers of the current year. There is the breath of out-of-doors in every page, while the general tone of the novel is clean and wholesome.

The reader is plunged into the thick of a feud between "The King of Arcadia," who has made his home in the wilds of Colorado, and an irrigation company who are considered by the former as unlawful trespassers on his domains. The corporation's chief engineer occupies the foreground much of the time, with his numerous engineering and love problems. These he proceeds to settle in a manner worthy of the upright young American that he is. Not the least of his tasks is the hunting down of the "hoodoo," that has been responsible for one calamity after another and is regarded by his workmen with superstitious awe.

More than one person has a hand in the game. "The King of Arcadia" is made to appear in various guises, from that of a courtly Kentucky gentleman of gentle birth and breeding to an inhuman villain. The telling of the story also involves the engineer's trusted lieutenant, the king's daughter Elsa, and a playwright ever on the alert for dramatic situations. Altho the love element is somewhat subordinate to the recital of adventure, the author does not neglect to relate how the stalwart hero and his "cow-punching princess" find a true Arcadia after many trials and delays.

McCahan, Belle Travers. The Preshus Child. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. The Gorgeous Borgia—A Romance. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Mackail, J. W. The Springs of Helicon—A Study in the Progress of English Poetry from Chaucer to Milton. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

Mackay, Helen. Houses of Glass: Stories of Paris. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 net.

Macvane, Edith. The Thoroughbred. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. The Blue Bird—A Fairy Play in Five Acts. Translated by Alexander Teixeira Mattos. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Mapes, Victor. Partners Three—A Novel. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Marden, Orison Swett. Peace, Power, and Plenty. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Marks, Jeannette. Through Welsh Doorways. Pp. 245. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10.

"Through Welsh Doorways" we have a peep at well-swept hearths and thrifty homes whose presiding genius appears to be a never-failing row of china cats on the mantel. These short stories show various phases of the life of a people with whom we are none too familiar. Their lack of demonstrative affection, reverence for religious things not untainted with superstition, uncompromising honesty, and disinclination for change—these are all brought out in a manner indicative of thorough appreciation of Welsh characteristics. The subject is handled with a light, delicate touch.

The first story tells of the pathetic attempts of a faithful old wife to imitate the cuckoo that her husband may die happy, arousing thereby the righteous indignation of her gossipy neighbors who lose no time in reporting her hypocrisy to the minister. Again, in "An All Hallows' Honeymoon" is the love of a couple past the first bloom of youth made the subject of an artistic and touching little sketch. This ranks among the best of these Welsh character-studies. The theme of "The Heretic's Wife" and "The Last Discipline" is similar. The element of humor is not wanting, as is illustrated in "Mors Triumphans." It tells of the ingenious scheme of Griffith Griffiths to obtain his election to the Town Council by the importation of an expensive hearse that shall be at the disposal of the first to need it. Excited speculation follows regarding the favored one on whom the honor shall fall and meanwhile the donor becomes the great man he had longed to be. This small volume is quite worth while.

Meissner, Madame De. The Words of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ spoken from the Cross:

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VS
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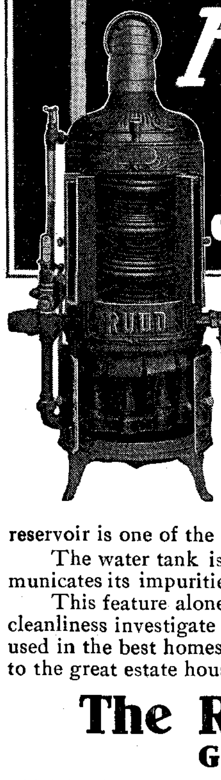

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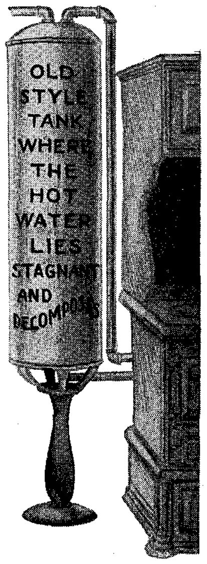
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which is within the reach of the man of average means, is put in an out-of-the-way spot in the cellar, connected with the water pipe.

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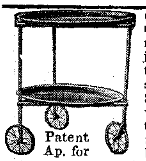

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A Meditation. 16mo, pp. 26. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. 25 cents.

Merwin, Bannister. The Girl and the Bill. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mill, John Stuart. Autobiography. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mitchell, John K., M.D. Self Help for Nervous Women—Familiar Talks on Economy in Nervous Expenditure. 12mo, pp. 201. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

More, Paul Elmer. Shelburne Essays, Sixth Series. Pp. 355. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This sixth series of the Shelburne Essays represent a collection of former essays that were published at different times in magazine form as well as three new ones that now appear in print for the first time. Tho religious dualism constitutes the main theme, Mr. More by no means confines himself to this phase of the various subjects under consideration. In fact, a few of the essays would pass for purely literary studies. They presuppose, possibly, a rather extended knowledge on the part of the reader, but they bear the undisputed marks of scholarly criticism.

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In the chapter on St. Augustine, some space is devoted to the consideration of Manichæism, which bridged the gulf between the religions of the East and Western Christianity. Dissatisfaction with its negative doctrines turned the current of St. Augustine's thought toward Christianity and into the new faith he poured all the fervor of his half-starved emotions. His contributions to modern theology are evident in the theory of the total depravity of man and his salvation through the miraculous power of God. Pascal's mission was much the same as that of St. Augustine, except that whereas St. Augustine's world was in a state of ready acceptance of the new faith, Pascal had to face conditions brought about by the waning of Christianity. The Catholic Church had reached a crisis which made it seem expedient to compromise with the world. Against the casuistry of the Jesuits, Pascal expended such unbounded scorn that the very name Jesuit has remained a term of opprobrium to this day.

Sir Thomas Browne stands as the type of man whose interests were divided between the claims of the old religion and the new science. His literary efforts, particularly the Religio Medici, show a tendency to effect a compromise between the two. He himself related that he could not go to cure the body of a patient without losing his profession in concern for the man's soul. Bunyan, on the other hand, was an extremist who could not tolerate any middle course. In common with the great mass of Puritans, he was too sure of his position.

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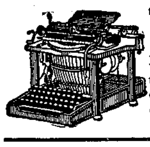

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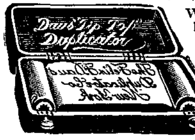

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former's life are reviewed in brief, while the Apology, or defense of Socrates, makes the narrative complete. Plato's teachings are defined as a development of those of his teacher.

Morse, Margaret. On the Road to Arden. Pp. 252. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

"On the Road to Arden" relates the story of an unconventional vacation undertaken by two girl friends who are longing to do something out of the ordinary. In imagination they are journeying to the Forest of Arden. They have not traveled far toward that region of mystery and delight when they are overtaken by two other travelers, a very modern Orlando and Oliver, in a sporting motor-car. Their dashing speed is not to be equaled by that of Rosalind and Celia with their slow ponies, but these maidens visit one rustic retreat after another only to find the young gentlemen already stationed there calmly awaiting their arrival. These apparent coincidences disturb the rather serious-minded Celia, who serves as a sort of self-appointed chaperone. That she has been the victim of a well-planned ruse finally becomes evident and when Rosalind and Orlando decide to travel the Road to Arden together, she completes the romantic adventure in the only sensible way.

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Musselman, Rev. H. T. (Edited by). The National Teacher-Training Institute Text-Books. 16mo, pp. 223. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society.

Newcomb, Katharine H. Steps Along the Path. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.40 net.

Niven, Frederick. The Lost Cabin Mine. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Noot, J. Lady Dean's Daughter, or The Confession of a Dying Woman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 219. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

North, Luke. Rubaiyat of Life. 12mo, pp. 85. La Canada, Cal.: The Golden Press.

Norton, Dora Miriam. Freehand Perspective and Sketching. Principles and Methods of Expression in the Pictorial Representation of Common Objects, Interiors, Buildings, and Landscapes. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 172. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Pratt Institute.

O'Brien, Sara R. English for Foreigners. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 158. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents.

O'Neill, Rev. Delix D. Does Christ Say Go to Church? 16mo, pp. 14. Stafford Springs, Conn.: The Author. 5 cents per copy.

Osborne, William Hamilton. The Red Mouse—A Mystery Romance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Osbourne, Lloyd. Infatuation. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 380. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Osgood, Irene. Servitude. 12mo, pp. 421. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Parabellum. Banzai. Pp. 320. Leipzig: Theodor Weicher. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

"Banzai," which is translated into English from the German, describes an imaginary war between the United States and Japan. The object of the novel, as given in the foreword, is to arouse public sentiment as a preventive against the actual occurrence of such a catastrophe. With an imagination worthy of Jules Verne, the author proceeds to paint the horrors of war in all their lurid colors and allows our country to fall an easy prey to the infernal wiles of her Eastern rival.

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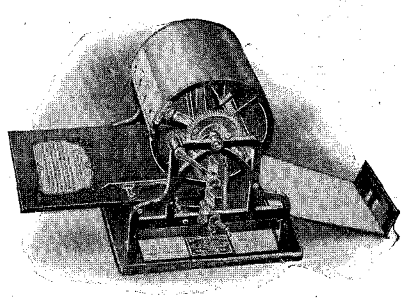

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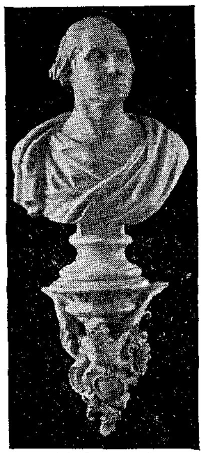

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flict is traceable to President Roosevelt's intervention at the Peace of Portsmouth in 1905 which ended the Russo-Japanese War. In a spirit of revenge, Japan decides to strike back. But so silently is this animosity fostered, and so secretly are the war preparations carried forward, that the United States is taken by complete surprize when the war-clouds burst. The Japs have it all their own way until Canada and Australia send volunteers to aid their struggling brothers in order to evade "the yellow peril" themselves. In the end, America wins.

As far as the construction of the book is concerned, it is not well put together. It lacks unity, while the introduction of a new set of characters in nearly every chapter is confusing. It is to be doubted if "Banzai" will be taken very seriously. The danger of a treacherous surprize from Japan is undoubtedly overestimated, and in any case the moral effect of such a war novel is not of the best. The bringing about of more amicable relations between the two nations will hardly be accomplished by literature of this kind.

Pennel, T. L. Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier. 8vo, pp. 324. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.*

Dr. Pennel's daring adventures as a medical missionary among the wildest tribes of Northwest India are full of excitement, interesting anecdote, and lively description. He saw the Pathans as Rudyard Kipling, or even Rudyard Kipling's "Soldiers Three" never saw them. Traveling as a Sadhu, or mendicant pilgrim, and living on the alms of the people, he crossed the five rivers of the Punjab on his way to India. He was much imprest with the possibilities of the national character, and relates the following anecdote of Afghans:

"On a certain frontier expedition the regiments were passing up a defile on a height, above which some of the enemy had ensconced themselves in ambush behind their Sangars. The Afghans had been soldiers in the Indian Army, also had now completed the service and retired to their hills, and were, as is often the case, using the skill which they had gained in their regiment against us. They were about to fire, when one of them recognized the officer riding at the head of the regiment as his own colonel. He stopt them and said! 'That is our Karnal Sahib. We must not fire on him or his regiment.' That regiment was allowed to pass in safety, but they opened fire on the line which succeeded." Among the Sadhus Mr. Pennel associated with as a pilgrim he found 'men of great devotion and self-abnegation' and many examples of men turned to Christianity and made into "The Wesleys and Whitefields" of Hindustan. Lord Roberts, who writes an introduction to the book, says that Dr. Pennel "in his long and intimate intercourse with the tribesmen throws many new and interesting side-lights on the domestic and social as well as on the moral and religious aspect of their lives and character." The perils which beset the life of a doctor-missionary are many, as we learn from these interesting pages. Dr. Pennel, says the British commander-in-chief, "faced them bravely and cheerfully." While many writers have given us descriptions of military expeditions made into the Pathan country, this is the first account we have met with of a sixteen-year-long residence by a European in that region of disturbance and discord. The work is of exceptional interest, is well illustrated, and the course of the Doctor's travel can be traced by the assistance of two of the latest maps.

Powell, Lyman P. The Emmanuel Movement in a New England Town—A Systematic Account of Experiments and Reflections Designed to Determine the Proper Relationship between the Minister and the Doctor in the Light of Modern Minds. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Robinson, Charles Napier. The British Tar in Fact and Fiction—The Poetry, Pathos, and Humor of the Sailor's Life. With Introductory Chapters on the Place of the Sea Officer and Seaman in Naval History and Historical Literature. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvii–520. New York: Harper & Bros.

Robinson, Victor. Comrade Kropotkin. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 127. New York: The Altrurians. $1.

Roget, Peter Mark. Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition. Enlarged and Improved, partly from the Author's Notes, and with a full Index. By John Lewis Roget. 12mo, pp. xliv–670. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

Sidis, Boris. An Experimental Study of Sleep. 12mo, pp. 106. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1 net.

Sill, Louise Morgan. Sunnyfield. Pp. 228. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

"Sunnyfield" tells of two happy, healthy specimens of childhood—a brother and sister—who answer to the euphonious names of June and Podsy, respectively. These children, having tasted the freedom of country life during their summer vacation, are discontented with the limited enjoyments of a city back-yard. To please his young people, their father purchases an adjacent vacant lot where they can run wild. This is promptly christened "Sunnyfield" and the story of the various uses to which it is put is told in a manner sure to meet the approval of juvenile readers.

This delightful paradise includes a diminutive playhouse bearing the dignified name of "Sunnyfield Lodge" and this is succeeded by one of larger dimensions in the form of an abandoned street-car. The animal pets of Podsy and June contribute in no small measure to the success of the Sunnyfield enterprise and aid materially in making the children's circus the greatest show on earth. No sooner does one pleasure pall than these irresistibles are ready with a new one to take its place. A happy picture is presented in the description of an outdoor Christmas with the live hemlock tree of Sunnyfield serving as the Christmas-tree. The practical carrying out of the children's various schemes is due to their indulgent parents who are "the best ever." Another efficient helper is the colored butler, "Uncle" Walker, who while grumbling about the frequent demands on his time and attention, is in reality the biggest child of all.

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Standard Bible Dictionary, A. Designed as a Comprehensive Guide to the Scriptures, Embracing Their Languages, Literature, History, Biography, Manners, and Customs, and Their Theology. Edited by Melancthon W. Jacobus, D.D., Edward E. Nourse, D.D., and Andrew C. Zenos, D.D., in Association with American, British, and German Scholars. Embellished with New and Original Illustrations and Maps. Pp. xxiv–920. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 1909. $6.

To make a Bible Dictionary which shall

in one volume satisfactorily present the great gains from investigations in the Biblical field during the last decades calls for scholarship of a high order, judgment both keen and well-balanced, a comprehensive grasp of the whole field, and a close knowledge of what the general public needs. The publishers have done well to create a work *de novo*, reconsidering their first intention to translate the *Bibelwörterbuch* of Professor Guthe; for, whatever the excellences of that work, it is well known that the output of Germans in the form in which they issue it is not adapted to the needs of such Americans and English as consult works like that under discussion. Yet the scholarship represented in this new dictionary is not in any sense provincial. Of the thirty-six contributors, including the editors, twenty-three are American, seven are English, five are Germans, and the other is Professor Lake of Leyden, one of the foremost New-Testament scholars of the day. Nearly all of these are eminent professors in theological schools or universities, whose contact with students has shown them both what is most required by Bible students and what are the essentials of all present accessible knowledge concerning the Bible. They include such well-known Germans as König, Dobschütz, Guthe, and Nowack, such Englishmen as Gray, Milligan, Dods, Driver, and Sanday, while of the Americans almost all are widely and all favorably known.

Examination of the work shows in the making an eminent degree of courage, evinced (1) in condensation of matter—it is easy to write *in extenso* on favorite topics, but the writers have restricted themselves to the observance of a wise proportion; (2) in the standard of scholarship—the authors have not been afraid to express critical views when those have approved themselves (cf. the article Tabernacle), or conservative views where those seemed correct (cf. the article Peter, Second Epistle of); (3) in accepting and stating limitations of knowledge, as in the case of many geographical names and in discussing such deities as Nisroch. The editors have followed the excellent practise of gathering into what may be called major articles treatment of subjects which may best be dealt with as a whole, making cross references from the separate rubrics to these larger articles. This permits a comprehensive discussion which conveys a much more satisfactory kind of information than isolated treatment of many unrelated details. Such articles—to name only a few—are Agriculture; Alphabet; Assyria; Cosmogony; Family and Family Law; Food and Food Utensils; Pure, Purity, Purification (tho this last title is rather infelicitous). This suggests another excellence in the fact that the subjects treated are not limited to the Biblical vocabulary, a fact illustrated by the titles already named and such others as Ethnography and Ethnology; Greek and Roman Idolatry; and Semitic Religion.

The volume is not wholly letter-text; it contains illustrations and maps of unusual excellence. The editors have introduced some well-known pictures (like that of the god Shamash, p. 789) where they really illustrate, and many new ones, unique both in character and in teaching-power (pp. 16, 56, 264, 564). The maps are extraordinary, and stand out from the customary maps in such works. They owe their clearness in part to the fact that they are not crowded with names but register only such names as correspond with the character of the work itself, in part to their unusually large scale—Palestine has four maps, one of two pages.

To say nothing of the excellence of this work as a pastor's study handbook, it should win for itself a place in every Sunday-school library, for it is the Bible Dictionary of all in existence best suited to that purpose. To find faults is perhaps ungracious. Yet new editions will surely be called for, and the volume may in small matters be improved. Thus, Apocrypha tabulates the books of the Apocrypha; but some Pseudepigrapha are treated, *e.g.*, Baruch and Enoch—then why not an article telling something about these important works and tabulating them? The cross references are sometimes inexact and obscure; thus (p. 118) "Carcass. See Defilement under Purification" should read "Carcass. See Pure, Purity, Purification, § 6 (2)." The statement (p. 308) that "the gods of early mankind were mortal, because the gods were deified men" needs very essential modification; Herbert Spencer is not good authority in comparative religion.

Stawell, Mrs. Rodolph. Motor-Tours in Wales and the Border Counties. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 280. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Stratemeyer, Edward. Dave Porter and His Classmates, or For the Honor of Oak Hill. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Stringer, Arthur. The Gun-Runner. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Swayze, Dr. George B. H. Yarb and Cretine, or Rising from Bonds. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 414. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Thomson, Edward William. When Lincoln Died and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 146. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Trowbridge, J. T. A Pair of Madcaps. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Vaughan, Monsignor John S. Dangers of the Day. 16mo, pp. 239. Notre Dame, Ind.: The Ave Maria Press. $1.

Vedder, Henry C. Church History Handbooks—Book I. The Early Period. 16mo, pp. 120. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society.

Walker, Charles. Edited by. Ball, The Very Rev. T. I. (LL.D.) Revised with Corrections. The Ritual "Reason Why." 16mo, pp. 259. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co.

Walser, G. H. The Life and Teachings of Jesus. 12mo, pp. 442. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.35 net.

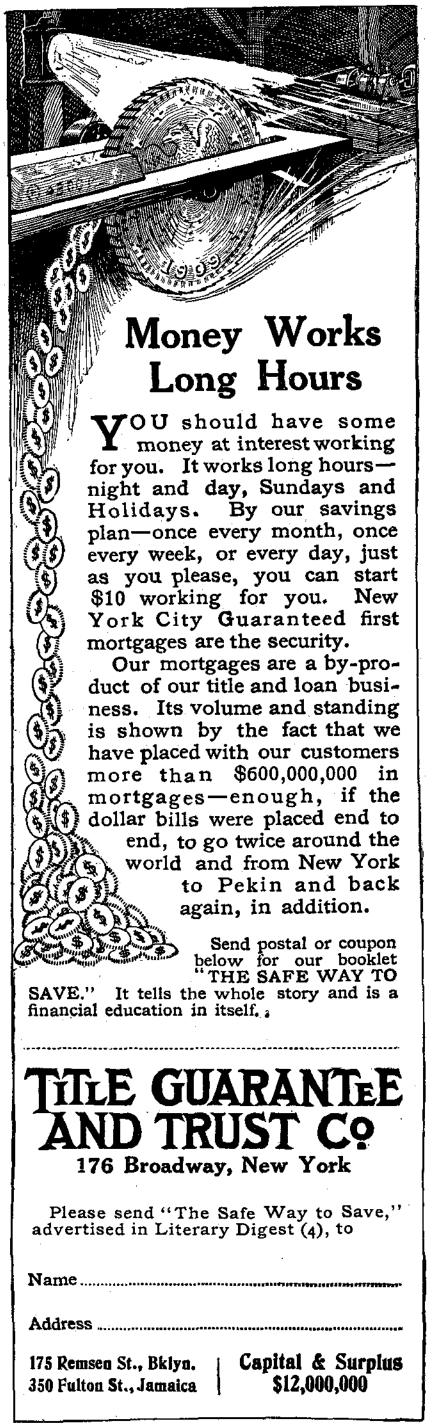
Watson, Annah Robinson. The Victory. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 69. Memphis, Tenn.: Annah Robinson Watson. $1.50.

Webster, Jean. Much Ado About Peter. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Wenley, R. M. The Baldwin Lectures, 1909. Modern Thought and the Crisis in Belief. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Whiteing, Richard. Little People. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: Cassell & Co.

Wynne, May. The Gipsy Count. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: John McBride Co. $1.50.



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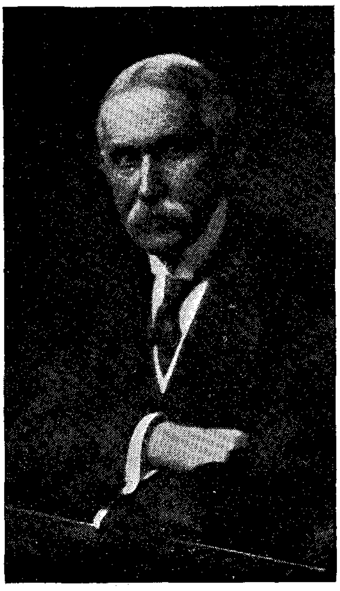
THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE MARKET FOR BONDS

Since the opening of the year, a notable feature in investments has been the demand for bonds. This began to be true soon after the disbursement of the January dividends, which were estimated to have amounted to $200,000,000. For many weeks, transactions almost broke previous records. One feature was the demand which came from small investors, that is, from persons who desired to purchase one or two bonds. Besides the January disbursements, other reasons for this demand were found in cuts in dividends on stocks and in the fact that capital, instead of being able to find employment in loans, invested in bonds. A writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, discussing this subject and having in mind the boom which had set in in stocks, so that they were carried to points where their earning-power was comparatively small, showed how the best types of bonds had been yielding almost as much as good stocks. He prepared three tables, one comprizing active standard railroad stocks, another guaranteed stocks, and a third high-class railroad bonds, from which the following are selected:

STOCK.	PRICE.	YIELD. (about)
Atch., T. & Santa Fé common	99	5.05
Baltimore & Ohio common	108	5.55
C., M. & St. Paul common	146	4.79
C. & Northwestern common	177	3.95
Delaware & Hudson	176	5.10
Great Northern preferred	142	4.90
Illinois Central	143	4.89
Louisville & Nashville	127	3.93
New York Central	125	3.90
N. Y.. N. H. & Hartford	159	5.03
Pennsylvania	132	4.62
Reading common	133	3.00
Southern Pacific preferred	122	5.73
Southern Pacific common	119	5.04
Union Pacific common	179	5.65
Union Pacific preferred	95	4.21



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STOCK.	GUARANTEED OR CONTROLLED BY	PRICE.	YIELD. (about)
Beech Creek R. R.	N. Y. Central...	101	3.96
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Pennsylvania...	102	3.92
Erie & Pittsburg R. R.	Pennsylvania...	160½	4.25
Fort W. & Jackson preferred	Lake Shore.....	142	3.86
Morris & Essex ..	Lackawanna ...	184	3.80
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C..........	Pennsylvania...	176	3.98
R., W. & Ogdensburg..........	N. Y. Central...	127½	3.92
United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co....	Pennsylvania...	255	3.93
Warren Railroad Co...........	Lackawanna ...	177½	3.95
Renss. & Saratoga	Del. & Hudson..	200	4.00
Joliet & Chicago R. R. Co......	Chicago & Alton.	175	4.00

BONDS.	PRICE.	YIELD. (about)
Lake Shore 4s, due 1931..........	96½	4.25
C., B. & Q. General 4s, due 1958...	100	4.00
Louisville & Nashville Unified 4s, due 1940....................	102	3.85
Central Pacific Refunding 4s, due 1949	98½	4.20
Reading Gen. Mortg. 4s, due 1997..	100	4.00
So. Pacific First Refunding 4s, due 1955	95¾	4.20
Penns. Convertible 3½s, due 1915..	95¾	4.30
Atlantic Coast Cons. 4s, due 1952..	96¾	4.15
N. Y. Central Debenture 4s due 1934	95	4.25
Ch., Rock Island & P. Refunding 4s, due 1934..................	93½	4.45
Atch., To. & Santa Fé Transc. First 4s, due 1958................	96	4.20
Chesa. & Ohio Cons. 5s, due 1939..	116	4.10
Union Pacific First Ref. 4s, due 2008	99	4.00
B. & O. Southwestern First 3½s, due 1925	91	4.25

It will be noticed that the amount of yield for each class of investment is given. The bonds yield about 4 per cent., sometimes a little more. The yield in a few cases is higher than that for some stocks. One marked advantage which bonds always have over stocks is that in case there should be a season of financial stringency, and perhaps panic, "railroads are among the first to feel the depression; their earnings decline, and when earnings decline under such conditions, it means that dividends are usually reduced and at the same time the market value of the stock goes tumbling down." But as to bonds:

"No matter what season of financial turmoil may come, the high-class bond will in all human likelihood keep on paying its interest of $40 a year. Stocks may totter and fall, but the railroad must take care of its bonded debt. Otherwise the owners of the bonds might foreclose the mortgage which secures their bonds. In addition, the bond is liable to come due within a few years and the owner of it can cash in its par value, or a thousand dollars. The chances are that he has bought it below par, so here is a bit of profit. In short, the man who buys a bond of the best type is not only assured of a steady income practically free from impairment by general business conditions, but at the same time secures a sort of unwritten guaranty of the integrity of the principal invested.

"The investor may buy high-class industrial bonds and obtain a yield of 5 per cent. or better, which is as high as that of the best stocks. This is also true of some public-service corporation bonds underwritten by the great bond and investment houses, who make careful investigations of the properties before taking over the securities."

George Garr Henry, whose little book on "How to Invest Money" is among the most recent publications on the subject, recently gave in a public address methods by which the value of a railroad bond may be judged. He says any man of experience can determine the security of such an investment, providing he has before

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The income derived from taxes on rural property during calendar year 1907 was **three times** the interest requirement on this bond issue. Moreover, it was greatly in excess of the annual interest and redemption payments to be made in 1912.

The Only Debt of this State

The State of Durango is famous for possessing the richest undeveloped mineral deposits of any equal territory in the United States or Mexico. The annual output of the principal mines of the State is over $31,000,000.

The cultivation of cotton is one of the leading agricultural industries. The yield per acre is equal to that of the best cotton producing territory in the United States.

Provision has been made by the State of Durango for the redemption of $103,500 bonds annually. These bonds will be drawn by lot beginning with the year 1912. Thus, the entire issue will be redeemed in eighteen and a half years.

Since the adoption of the Gold Standard by the United States of Mexico, the nation has prospered immensely. Never before has Mexico enjoyed such an era of prosperity as now and everything points to even a greater future.

No Mexican State has ever been known to delay or default in the payment of its obligations. The failure of a chartered bank in Mexico is unknown.

Such a form of security speaks for itself. Mexican State bonds are regarded abroad as exceptionally choice securities. Previous issues have been largely taken by foreign investors. The opportunity to participate in this bond issue should be welcomed by American investors.

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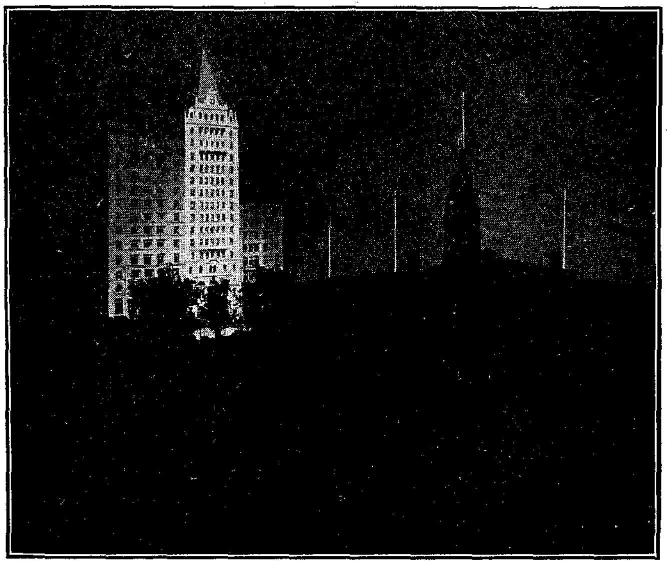

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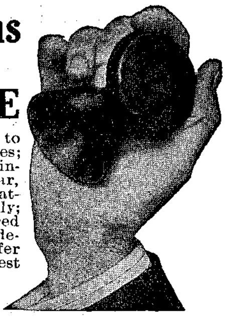

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him the mortgage and trust deed describing the property, and the last annual report, which gives the financial condition of the property. The first document will show whether the principal is secure, the second, whether the income is. As to the first, he said in illustration of it:

"Say a road is down South somewhere—take the road that runs from Birmingham to Atlanta. You ask, 'How much did the road cost?' The answer is, it is bonded for $25,000 per mile.

"You say, 'I do not want any of these bonds; the Atlantic Coast Line, which is a very profitable property, is only bonded for $20,000 per mile. If they build a road at $20,000 per mile, I do not believe I want the other bonds. I would rather have the Atlantic Coast Line's."

In the matter of earnings an important point is the net income of the property—that is, what remains to pay interest after the wages, maintenance, repairs, etc., have all been provided for. A prosperous road should earn more than twice its interest charges. No bond belongs to the first class unless it does at least that.

BONDS TO BUY

In some articles in *Success* during recent weeks writers have dealt from first-hand knowledge with some general principles which should govern investors in bonds. One of the best type of bonds is the bond of a street-railway company, provided it be an underlying bond. It does not matter in such a case how many more issues of bonds the company may make, since the proceeds of these issues, if expended on the property, have added, or will add, to the value of the first liens. The writer says:

"The company issuing the bond should traverse a populous and thriving community, and should have a good earning record over a reasonable period of time. The face interest rate of the best street-railway bonds is 4½ and 5 per cent. The yield on the best types averages about 5 per cent. When properly selected, a street-railway bond has as good a chance for appreciation in value as any other type of sound investment bonds. They are not so readily marketable as the listed bonds of the standard steam roads, but bonds of street-railways, in cities like St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Atlanta, are constantly in demand.

"A feature of the street-railway bond as an investment is what might be called its home quality. In other words, if you buy a bond in your home company, you can see just what is being done with the property. It is an interesting fact, however, in connection with street-railway securities, that a very large per cent. of them are held outside of the territory in which the companies operate. This gives them a wider market."

In another article it is pointed out that equipment bonds of railroads afford the best protection to be found in railroad securities. They are usually issued for short terms, with a first mortgage upon the equipment, that is, the rolling-stock, etc. Few railroads purchase all, or even part, of their equipment through the sale of long-term bonds. Equipment bonds in most cases are paid off in instalments from money provided by earnings. The last instalment is usually paid in ten years, the life of the equipment being about seventeen.

Under the terms of these bonds, roads

are under agreement to keep the equipment in good working-condition, replacing any equipment worn out, lost, or destroyed, and at least once a year must furnish to the trustees statements as to the condition of the equipment. Insurance is also called for. The most obvious source of the value of bonds of this class lies in the fact that they are liens upon that property of the roads, without which the roads could not be operated. Failure to pay the interest would entitle the holders of these bonds to a foreclosure of the rolling-stock, which would literally put the roads out of business. Experts in investments always keep these facts in mind. As to the history of such investments in the past the writer says:

"The statement emanates from reliable sources that a careful search has failed to reveal a single case of loss to the holders of such securities, either as to interest or principal. Other recognized authorities claim that during the depression of 1893 and 1894, when railroads aggregating 98,000 miles went into the hands of receivers, the outstanding equipment obligations, amounting to approximately $60,000,000, were paid in full, except that, in some few cases, holders of equipment bonds were offered in exchange securities which afterward sold at prices in excess of the original cost to them of their equipment bonds. On the other hand, many of the first-mortgage bond issues of the same railroads were reduced in interest rate or value. One of the explanations of this remarkable record is doubtless the fact that the receivers found it to be absolutely essential to have the equipment in order to operate the various railroads."

Another article took up the subject of municipal bonds, which, when of the highest type, have largely become with investors substitutes for government bonds. One reason for this has been the scarcity of governments. There are not many of them, and the national banks make such heavy demands for them that they are at high premium, and the interest-return is low. At one time, individuals held about $2,000,000,000 of these bonds, but to-day it is believed that they hold less than $300,000,000. Meanwhile, with this decline in the supply of governments, there has been an increase in the number of investors. Unable, therefore, to get governments, the investor turns to the bonds of cities. Of the nature and value of municipal bonds the writer says:

"A municipal bond should be issued with full official authority and be secured by the whole taxable resources of the community. The debt of the city or town should not be excessive and the revenues from taxation must be ample to pay both principal and interest of the bonds. Above all, the city must have good credit.

"The average investor will find a good guide for the purchase of municipal bonds in the laws regulating the investment of savings-bank funds in New York, where the laws pertaining to savings-banks are more rigorous than in any other State. By their provisions, the banks can only buy the bonds of cities having at least 45,000 population, and which have been incorporated for at least 25 years. The cities must be located in States admitted to the union before 1896. The total bonded debt of the municipalities must not be more than 7 per cent. of the entire value of all taxable property. The cities

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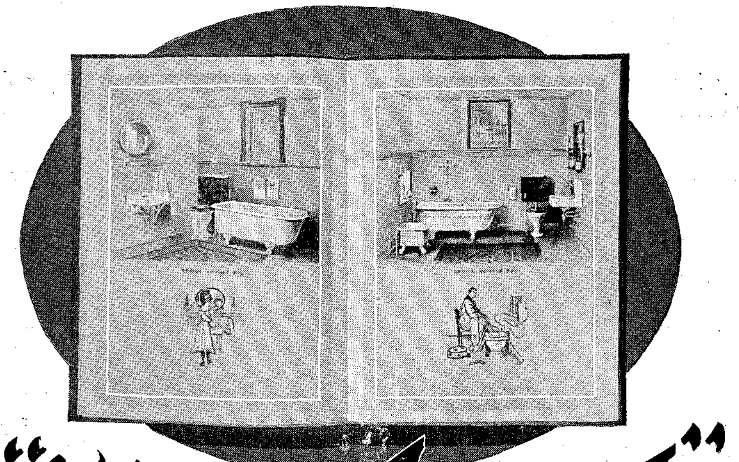

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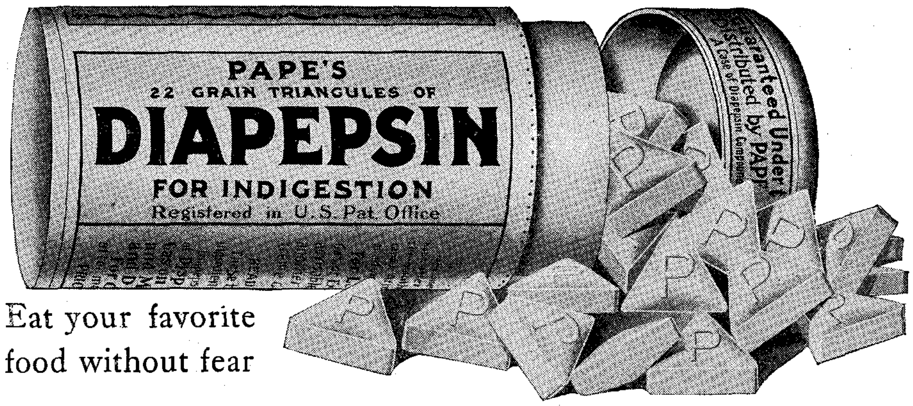

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must have faithfully paid all their bonded obligations since 1861.

"It must not be assumed, however, that an ideal municipal bond must necessarily be that of a large city. Some of the most desirable bonds for general investment purposes are those of smaller places. A man who seeks steady, safe, and profitable employment for his money may find it in a village bond. There are many reasons for this. The most important, perhaps, is that the authorities of villages and towns are usually very careful about incurring debts for the community."

An interesting feature of bond-buying has been the growth of a custom on the part of small investors to buy on the instalment plan. A person may have, say, $100 or $200 only, but by this system he may become able to purchase a thousand-dollar bond. The system is explained as follows by a writer in *Success:*

"One plan in successful operation is to pay down 10 per cent. of the par value of the bond. If it is a thousand-dollar bond this means a cash payment down of $100. The bond is transferred to the buyer on this payment but is held in the vaults of the investment-house until the bond is paid for. The purchaser pays interest on the balance due at the current rates of interest. Meanwhile, however, the bond is earning money, and, as its interest coupons come due, this interest is credited to the purchaser. This helps to offset the interest that is being paid on the balance. If the buyer happens to acquire any large sum of money before the balance is paid off, he can pay the amount due on the bond at once and thus become the owner. It frequently happens that the bond bought on the instalment plan appreciates in value during the progress of the payments. By means of this admirable plan, investment of the very highest kind is brought within the reach of nearly everybody."

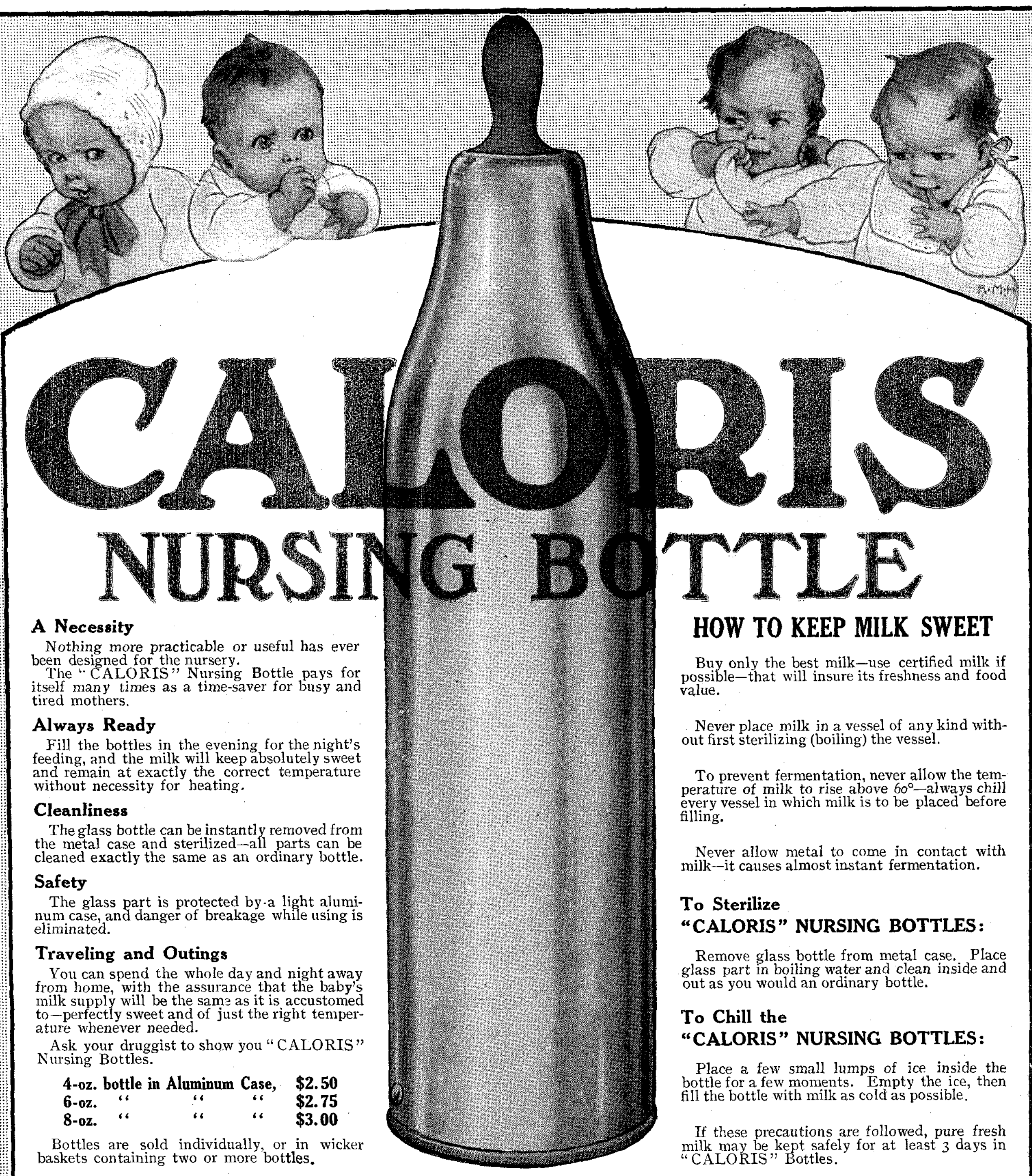
BETTER GROSS EARNINGS FOR MARCH

Preliminary reports of gross earnings of railroads for March, as compiled by *The Financial Chronicle,* "make a better showing than any early monthly compilation we have presented thus far in 1909." This "is very encouraging as far as it goes," but it is to be remembered that throughout the whole of the first half of last year "returns kept growing steadily worse each month, until the culmination was reached in the colossal shrinkage in earnings recorded in May and June." As the losses last year kept growing, "so this year the gains should likewise keep expanding, for, with each succeeding month, comparison will be with poorer results." While, therefore, improvement is to be noted, "the normal status has by no means been restored."

The tables compiled by *The Chronicle* represents 48 roads, with an aggregate mileage of 77,656, or fully one-third of the mileage of the whole country. On these the increase over last year is $5,082,356, or 10.99 per cent. This gain, however, does not equal the shrinkage of last year, when the mileage reported on showed a decrease aggregating $9,150,668, or 14.31 per cent.

Unfortunate.—ELLA—"Her face speaks for itself."

STELLA—"Yes; and it is pretty plain talk."—*Chicago News.*



CALORIS NURSING BOTTLE

A Necessity

Nothing more practicable or useful has ever been designed for the nursery.

The "CALORIS" Nursing Bottle pays for itself many times as a time-saver for busy and tired mothers.

Always Ready

Fill the bottles in the evening for the night's feeding, and the milk will keep absolutely sweet and remain at exactly the correct temperature without necessity for heating.

Cleanliness

The glass bottle can be instantly removed from the metal case and sterilized—all parts can be cleaned exactly the same as an ordinary bottle.

Safety

The glass part is protected by a light aluminum case, and danger of breakage while using is eliminated.

Traveling and Outings

You can spend the whole day and night away from home, with the assurance that the baby's milk supply will be the same as it is accustomed to—perfectly sweet and of just the right temperature whenever needed.

Ask your druggist to show you "CALORIS" Nursing Bottles.

4-oz. bottle in Aluminum Case,	**$2.50**
6-oz. " " "	**$2.75**
8-oz. " " "	**$3.00**

Bottles are sold individually, or in wicker baskets containing two or more bottles.

HOW TO KEEP MILK SWEET

Buy only the best milk—use certified milk if possible—that will insure its freshness and food value.

Never place milk in a vessel of any kind without first sterilizing (boiling) the vessel.

To prevent fermentation, never allow the temperature of milk to rise above 60°—always chill every vessel in which milk is to be placed before filling.

Never allow metal to come in contact with milk—it causes almost instant fermentation.

To Sterilize "CALORIS" NURSING BOTTLES:

Remove glass bottle from metal case. Place glass part in boiling water and clean inside and out as you would an ordinary bottle.

To Chill the "CALORIS" NURSING BOTTLES:

Place a few small lumps of ice inside the bottle for a few moments. Empty the ice, then fill the bottle with milk as cold as possible.

If these precautions are followed, pure fresh milk may be kept safely for at least 3 days in "CALORIS" Bottles.

"Indestructo" Caloris Bottle

(Nickeled metal case with gold-lined cup and removable glass bottle)

Invaluable for home use, outings or traveling.

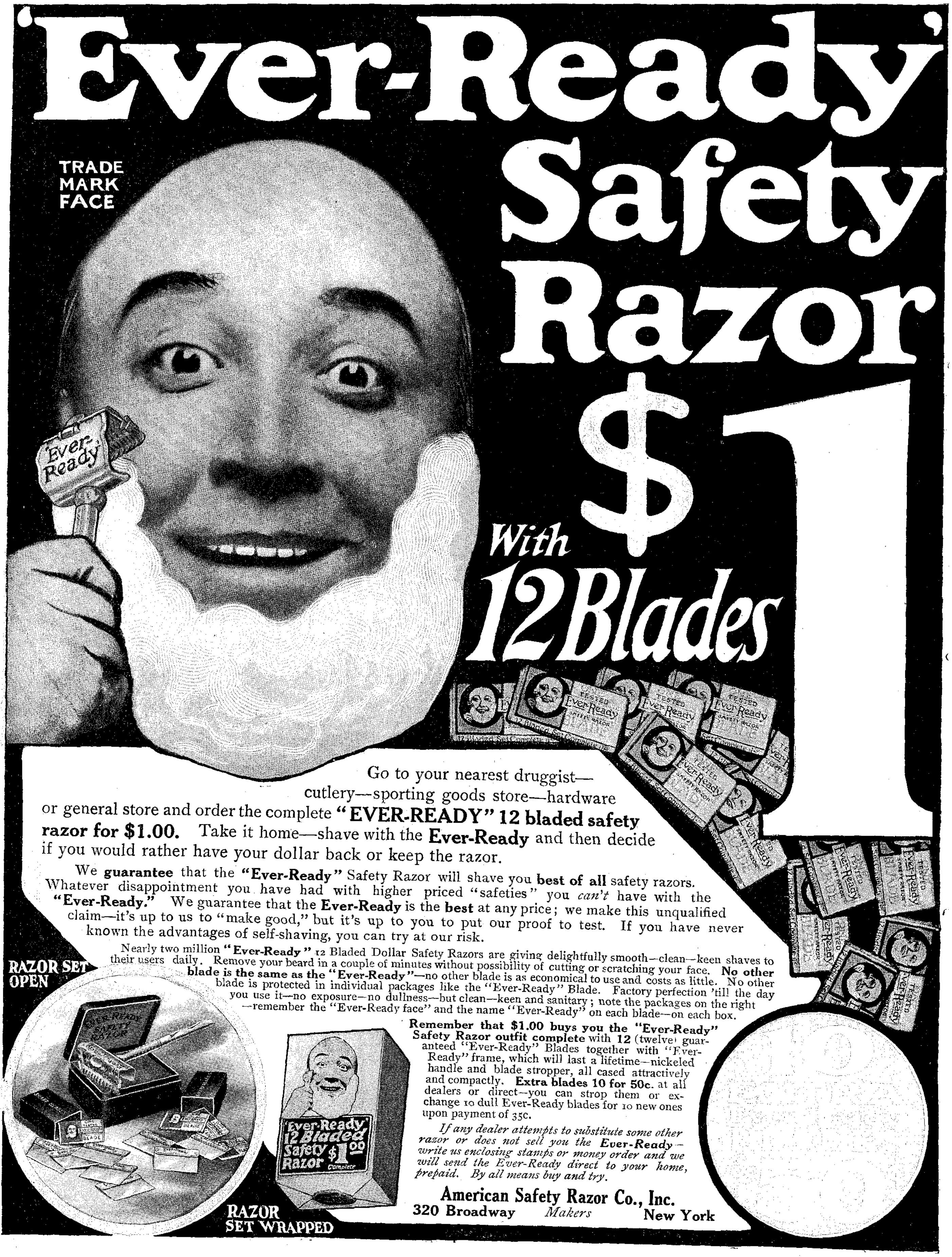
Test "CALORIS" for two months—then if you are not satisfied, return the bottle unbroken and we will without any questions refund you the full amount paid.

The fact that we give *a lifetime guarantee* on the temperature qualities, while other makers limit their confidence to 60 days, tells you which bottle to buy.

If your dealer does not sell "CALORIS"—*don't accept a substitute*—we will deliver the "CALORIS" prepaid to your home without increased cost.

Pint size $3.50. **Quart Size $5.50**
35 different styles. Send for booklet.

CALORIS MANUFACTURING CO., New York Sales Office, 503 Fifth Avenue



'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor $1 With 12 Blades

Go to your nearest druggist—cutlery—sporting goods store—hardware or general store and order the complete **"EVER-READY" 12 bladed safety razor for $1.00.** Take it home—shave with the **Ever-Ready** and then decide if you would rather have your dollar back or keep the razor.

We **guarantee** that the **"Ever-Ready"** Safety Razor will shave you **best of all** safety razors. Whatever disappointment you have had with higher priced "safeties" you *can't* have with the **"Ever-Ready."** We guarantee that the **Ever-Ready** is the **best** at any price; we make this unqualified claim—it's up to us to "make good," but it's up to you to put our proof to test. If you have never known the advantages of self-shaving, you can try at our risk.

Nearly two million **"Ever-Ready"** 12 Bladed Dollar Safety Razors are giving delightfully smooth—clean—keen shaves to their users daily. Remove your beard in a couple of minutes without possibility of cutting or scratching your face. **No other blade is the same as the "Ever-Ready"**—no other blade is as economical to use and costs as little. No other blade is protected in individual packages like the "Ever-Ready" Blade. Factory perfection 'till the day you use it—no exposure—no dullness—but clean—keen and sanitary; note the packages on the right—remember the "Ever-Ready face" and the name "Ever-Ready" on each blade—on each box.

Remember that $1.00 buys you the "Ever-Ready" Safety Razor outfit complete with **12** (twelve) guaranteed "Ever-Ready" Blades together with "Ever-Ready" frame, which will last a lifetime—nickeled handle and blade stropper, all cased attractively and compactly. **Extra blades 10 for 50c.** at all dealers or direct—you can strop them or exchange 10 dull Ever-Ready blades for 10 new ones upon payment of 35c.

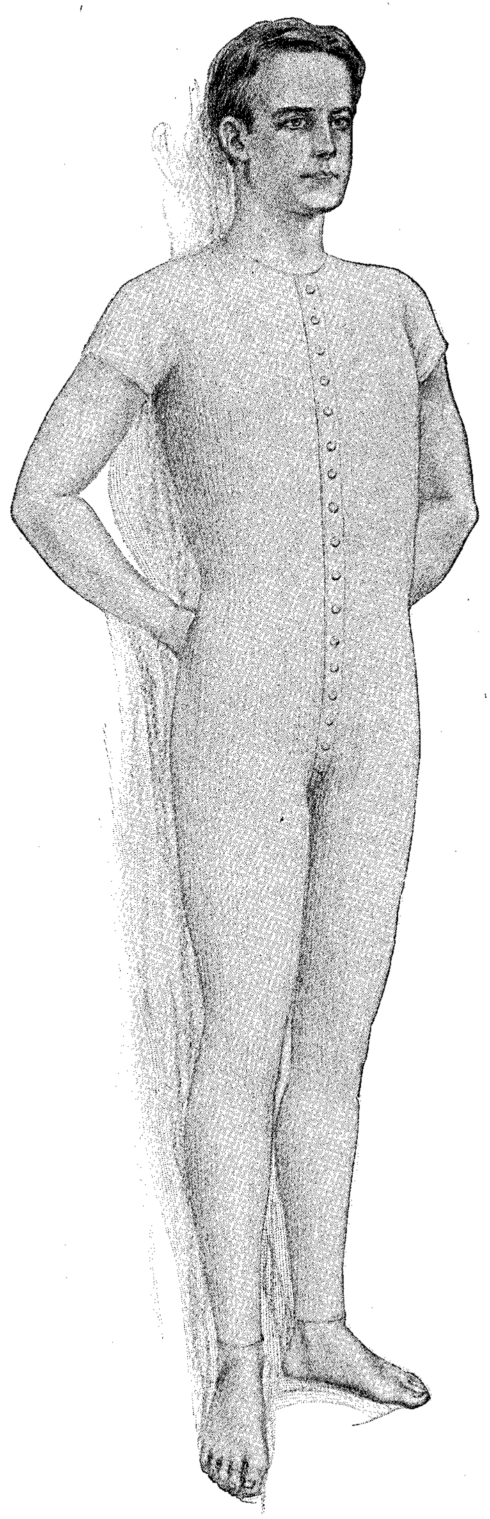
If any dealer attempts to substitute some other razor or does not sell you the ***Ever-Ready*** *—write us enclosing stamps or money order and we will send the Ever-Ready direct to your home, prepaid. By all means buy and try.*

American Safety Razor Co., Inc.
320 Broadway *Makers* **New York**

DEPENDABLE DEALERS never abuse a customer's confidence by offering imitations of the "Ever-Ready." The "Ever-Ready" is the original dollar safety razor. It is sold by more dealers and used by more men than any other make. Our own branches supply the world. Nearly 2,000,000 in use. The "Ever-Ready" is practically the only advertised Dollar Safety Razor, has twelve blades, guarantees every purchaser money's worth or money back, sells readier, attracts trade and makes good. Dealers will do well to write the makers for *facts* and selling helps.

The Perfect Fitting, Popular Priced

Munsing Union Suits



Sensible, Serviceable, Satisfactory
Durable, Comfortable, Inexpensive

The constantly increasing popularity of union suits is the talk of the dry goods and furnishing goods trade.

Munsing Union Suits Are What You Have Been Looking for in Underwear

Garments that are not too high priced—that are dainty and fine enough to suit the most particular, and yet so reasonable in cost that no one need be without them—garments that fit and cover the form perfectly, and that improve in appearance and feeling with each trip to the laundry—garments that are worn with complete satisfaction by several million most particular Americans and that are so popular that a daily production of twenty thousand garments is required to supply the demand.

THE MAMMOTH, MODERN,
MODEL, MUNSING MILLS,
EQUIPPED TO MAKE
THE FINEST FABRICS
AT LOWEST COST.

Twenty different qualities, every required style and size. Girls' union suits for summer in fine bleached white cotton fabrics in four different styles, at 50c and 75c per garment. Boys' union suits for summer in cream white or ecru shades in seven different styles at 50c and 75c per garment. Ladies' summer union suits and separate vests and pants in five different light weight fabrics and fourteen different styles, all bleached white, at from 50c to $2 per garment. Men's perfect fitting union suits in six different light weight fabrics, regular and athletic styles, every required size, at from $1.00 to $3.00 per garment.

Leading merchants in nearly three thousand of the larger towns and cities of the country carry Munsing underwear in stock. Treat yourself and all the members of your family this summer to the inexpensive luxury of wearing perfect fitting, non-irritating Munsing suits. If your dealer is unable to supply you send for a Munsing style book and samples of all the different Munsing fabrics. Address

The Northwestern Knitting Company
275 Lyndale Avenue North, Minneapolis

Two dainty Munsing dolls' vests, one pink, one blue, sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

The Necco Seal

The Special Reason for Approval

WHERE you really care for appreciation and want especially to please—take NECCO SWEETS. Don't run chances of disappointment. The Necco Seal identifies the package and gives a clear title to the confectionery inside before a string is untied or a cover lifted, and it guarantees the same sure, delicious goodness every time. The more particular the taste the more reason for NECCO SWEETS. Until you've tried

Trade Mark
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
New England
Confectionery Co
BOSTON

Lenox Chocolates

you've missed a treat. There are some 500 varieties of NECCO SWEETS—creams, pastes, fudge, chocolate coated nuts, simple fruit drops and brittle chips, and the most elaborate bonbons. Every kind is as wholesome and good as we know how to make it—and we have a reputation for knowing how to make good, wholesome confectionery.

NECCO SWEETS are sold everywhere by high grade dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us 25 cents for an attractive package of LENOX CHOCOLATES, or, better still, order one of our special $1 packages in a handsome art box. Either package sent postpaid.

NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO., Boston, Mass.